

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

For A P R I L, 1763

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With an elegant Representation of the

VENETIAN AMBASSADORS GRAND STATE COACH;

AND A

Fine PORTRAIT of Lord CLIVE, beautifully engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater noster Row;

of whom may be had, complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or stitched, or any single Month to complete Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1891.

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The Venetian Ambassadors New State Coach



Engraved for the L



ch in the Public Entry in London April 18.th 1763.

the London Magazine.



The Venetian Ambassadors New at 18th 1763.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE,
For A P R I L, 1763.



WE are highly pleased in being able to gratify our readers with the beautiful representation of the state coach of the Venetian ambassadors, which fronts our tide, for an account of whose public entry see p. 225. The following is a brief description of this grand machine: The front, back and doors are adorned with figures and emblems representing the four quarters of the world; on the pannels, on each side the doors, are displayed the arts and sciences, as painting, music, &c. by boys. On the top is a winged lion holding an open book The insignia of Venice. At each corner is an urn, out of which wave plumes of feathers. The whole machine is so elegantly constructed as to please the best judges.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
HAVING read your Sussex-correspondent's case, as related in your last magazine; I beg leave to prescribe a remedy; which I can assure him, if it does no good, will do him no harm.

The remedy I mean is electricity. I have seen many astonishing cures wrought by it, and have applied it in some cases similar to his, with good effect. The method I would recommend of applying it is, to draw sparks from every part of the side affected, but chiefly that part where the pain is felt; which should be continued for the space of twenty minutes at least, and repeated every twenty four hours. The most proper time for doing it is immediately before going to bed; but if that prove inconvenient, it may be done at any other time, except just after a full meal. If after pursuing this method, three or four days, no amendment follows; let a few shocks be passed through the part affected, immediately after sparkling; and April, 1763.

persevere in the same, six or eight weeks, should need require; intermitting a day or two after every fourth or fifth day.

Experience has shewn, that, on some subjects electricity has produced little or no sensible effect for the space of four or five weeks; but by continuing its application has wrought a perfect cure; which is the reason for recommending perseverance in this case should it not at first take effect.

Should your correspondent think proper to make tryal of this remedy, and by it receive benefit; the knowledge thereof, through the channel of your magazine, will afford great satisfaction to, as well as highly oblige,

Sir, your humble servant,
April, 1763. HUMANUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
IN your London Magazine for last Month, I observed a gentleman petitioning the faculty's advice in an uncommon case; I would advise the following prescription.

R. Ol. Absinth. cb. 3iij.

Elixir. Aloum 3ss.

Æther. Frobenii, 3j. m. f. Embrocatio.

This to be well rubbed into the part as far as the disorder extends itself, but more particularly into that point where the extreme pain is felt.—This method to be pursued for a week together, night and morning, covering the part afterwards with a bit of flannel to be worn upon it.—If this don't properly succeed by itself, join the following.

R. Pulv. rad. Valerian. Sylv. ʒij. Syr. q. s. m. f. Bol. deglutiendus ter in dies.

No other medicines whatever to be joined with these; I wish the gentleman success, and shall be glad to hear from him thro' your Mag. so subscribe myself his

Very humble servant, D. E. J.
Lincolnshire, April 16, 1763.

An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of His Majesty's NAVY, on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on the 31st of December, 1762.

Heads of the Naval Estimates.		Particulars.			Total.		
Wear and Tear, Ordinary and Transports.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
DUE, to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof — To pay off and discharge the bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores — To freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1762, as also to several bills of exchange — To his majesty's several yards and rope-yards, for the ordinary and extraordinary — To half-pay to sea officers according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf		1767576	12	11			
		19814	8	8			
		793893	14	7			
		416312	0	0			
		26187	5	3			
					3034194	15	
Seamen's Wages.							
Due to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off — To ships in sea pay, on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1762 — To discharge and pay off all the bills entered in course for stop cloaths and bedding for seamen, surgeons necessaries, free gifts, &c. —		877709	14	0			
		223	812	0	0		
		113776	1	2			
					3213297	15	2
Vittualling Debt, as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.							
Due for short allowance, to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off — For paying off all the bills entered on their course — For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1762 — For necessary money, extra necessary money, bills of exchange, and contingencies — To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports —		18011	0	9			
		1174138	17	6			
		46275	10	2			
		23411	7	10			
		67484	13	0			
					1319321	9	3
Sick and Wounded, the debt of that office, as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.							
Due, for the quarters and cure of sick and wounded seamen set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war, and contingencies relating to the said office — The total amounts to the sum of — From whence deducting the money in the treasures's hands [as on the other side.] — As also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year [as on the other side] —					113628	15	5
					7700642	13	
		503616	15	31			
		1267900	10	10			
					1771517	6	11
The debt will then be —					5929124	15	11
N. B. In this debt is included, for charge of transports between Jan. 1, 1762, and Dec. 31, following — And it appears, by an account received from the commissioners of the vittualling, that the expence of vittuals supplied the soldiers between Jan. 1, 1762, and Dec. 31, following, amounts to —		734064	3	7			
		129908	3	1			
					863972	6	8
For which sum of 863972 l. 6 s. 8 d. no provision has been made by parliament, but if thought fit to be granted, as the like service was provided for last year					3065152	8	51
The next debt of the navy will then be —							

1763.

the NAVY DEBT.

177

There was remaining in the Hands of the late and present Treasurers of the Navy on Dec. 31, 1762, in Money, as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforesaid Debt of the Navy.

On the HEADS of

In what treasurer's hands.	Money.	Wear and tear, or- dinary and transp.	Seamen's wages	Viſuals.	Total.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Right Hon. O. Doding- ton, Esq; 1st Treasu- rerſhip.	In money - —	3363 5 7½	1539 12 10½	47 6 10½	5031 3 1½
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen —	— — —	80 17 9½	— — —	
Right Hon. Henry Legge, Esq;	In money - —	6309 15 2	2632 2	2087 16 5½	11085 9 1½
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen —	— — —	55 15 5	— — —	
Right Hon. Geo. Gren- ville, Esq; 1st Treasu- rerſhip.	In money - —	4037 7 2½	2711 2 3½	1692 17 9½	8479 1 6½
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen —	— — —	37 14 3	— — —	
Right Hon. G. Doding- ton, Esq; 2d Treasu- rerſhip.	In money - —	6736 10 2½	2699 3 1½	399 13 5	10122 18 5½
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen —	— — —	287 11 9	— — —	
Right Hon. Geo. Gren- ville, Esq; 2d Treasu- rerſhip.	In money - —	21586 17 5½	28882 6 4	9200 6 3½	62313 16 6
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen —	— — —	2673 6 5	— — —	
Right Hon. Wm. Lord Barrington.	In Money - —	45432 0 4½	327604 10 10½	12641 6 1½	406555 6 7
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen.	— — —	20877 9 3½	— — —	
		£. 87465 16 0½	390081 12 4½	26069 6 10½	503616 15 3½

There remained on Dec. 31, 1762, to come in of the ſupplies of the year 1762 } 1,267,900 10 10
including Haſſer and Stonehouſe hospitals — — —

A Letter from a Gentleman in town to his
Friend in the Country.

YOU will by this time have heard of
lord Bute's reſignation, an event
that has aſtoniſhed the public.

I fancy I cannot more agreeably gratify
your curioſity, than by informing you of
the opinions, or rather conjectures, that
are formed on this occaſion. His perſon-
al enemies triumph at his retreat, and
ſay that they have driven him from the
adminiſtration by their ſpirited oppoſition;
but it does not appear they have much
reaſon to vaunt, as not a ſingle perſon of

their party has been admitted into go-
vernment.—The friends of the late mi-
niſter affirm, that his reſignation is in
conſequence of a reſolution early taken,
and invariably adhered to by this extra-
ordinary perſon; who, ſeeing the nation
involved in a conſuming war, which, for
various reaſons, no miniſter, but him-
ſelf, would put an end to, thought him-
ſelf called upon, not only as the friend
of his ſovereign, but as the friend of his
country, to undertake the difficult and
dangerous task of making peace: This
he happily accompliſhed, and made a
peace which ſpeaks for itſelf. In the pro-
ſecution

secution of this great Work, his life has been often threatened, and sometimes in danger from an exasperated multitude. His character has been attacked with a virulence, till now unknown: His relations, his friends, the place of his nativity, have been reviled, and every possible method taken to discredit him with the public, and to ruin him with the king, his master. This storm he endured, and persevered with invincible constancy, till the peace was ratified and approved by parliament, and the business of the session brought to a conclusion: Then he resigned, leaving the new ministry, supported by a great majority in both houses, and not obstructed by those prejudices which had been so industriously raised up against him.

It is reported, that his lordship was determined to the immediate execution of his purpose by the declining state of his health, greatly impaired by the anxiety and fatigue of business. This opinion, of his having early taken a resolution to retire, is confirmed by the mildness of his administration, and his total neglect of the libels against him. He has accordingly retired, without place or pension, disdainng to touch those tempting spoils which lay at his feet.

Viewed in this light, the conduct of the late minister shines with a splendor of generosity and disinterestedness that must strike every unprejudiced mind, and even soften the rage of prejudice itself. The minister of the greatest kingdom in the world, who voluntarily resigns, retires, and becomes a private man, without rank, place, or revenue, surely presents to mankind an uncommon spectacle—an object of veneration! And every serious and reflecting person must necessarily regret, that this noble lord found his countrymen in such a disposition with regard to him, as to require so extraordinary an effort of magnanimity to do them service.

The turbulence of free states is a common theme of declamation, and seems a defect, in some degree inseparable from liberty. I am afraid, that this country has now given an instance of this disposition, which may lead future ministers and future sovereigns to views of government very different from those of the late minister, and the present king. His majesty, since his accession to the throne, has voluntarily surrendered part of his prerogative, and part of his revenue, for the sake of freedom. He hath set before his subjects an uniform example of

every private virtue; and yet, to confess the truth, faction has been able to diminish the popularity due to this excellent prince.

—*Hic pietatis bonus.*

I am unwilling to draw a conclusion so severe against the age in which we live, but, it seems unavoidable—This king is too virtuous for his people! Their ingratitude to him is a proof, that they neither have in themselves, nor respect in others those qualities which distinguish him among monarchs and among men. Perhaps (I am afraid it is more than perhaps) they would be better subjects if their sovereign was not so good, and it is no prophecy to say of these head strong times, that some hard ruled king, as Shakespear calls Henry VIII. will one day arise, and more than revenge the wrongs of his predecessor. Such are the sentiments that I hear from judicious and quiet men, who searching into the character and conduct of the king, and his late minister, can find nothing to justify the violence of opposition, nothing to excuse that most injurious jealousy of an intention to attack liberty by establishing a general excise. For my part I am fully satisfied, that liberty is in no danger but from the growth of licentiousness, the arrogance of faction, and the temerity of seditious men, working on the passions of their fellow subjects.

Whoever considers some late proceedings of a very public nature, can be at no loss to judge from what quarter the constitution is in danger. A single corporation erects itself into a tribunitial court, condemns the procedure of parliament, and gives imperious counsel to the king. The more I contemplate the temper of the times, and the sort of spirit that has prevailed for a twelve-month past, the more melancholy are my conclusions. A patriot king, and a patriot minister, have been described in the writings of the learned, and held up as objects of admiration and desire: I fear this country has beheld them both, and has not known them. What real cause of jealousy or discontent has been giving during the late administration? Has Germany been the idol of the sovereign? or the aggrandizing of his own family the object of the minister? Have party distinctions been kept up, that the minister might govern by a party? No; The opposition itself have been weak enough to exclaim against the wise and benevolent plan of their sovereign, who chose to be the king

of his people, and not the leader of a party.

Amazing! That those very persons, who when in office were always ready to receive every one who would list with them, should presume to mutiny against their king, and distress his administration, because he received into favour the independent country gentlemen of England, renouncing their antient prejudices, and vowing allegiance to their native prince. These are facts which admit of no denial and led me still more sincerely to lament the loss of that constitutional minister who has now resigned: I call him constitutional, because he was not forced upon the king by a prevalent faction, but chosen by his master, and therefore liable to the check and controul of parliament; which a minister is not, who seizes government at the head of a party, and will be supported even in the worst measures, by the party whom he leads. But the late minister, besides being in this remarkable sense a constitutional minister, had some acknowledged qualities that rendered him the least dangerous to liberty, of all those who have ever held his office: He had not been bred in the school of corruption, his delicate nature was shocked even at that degree of it which the necessity of the state requires. Former ministers corrupted individuals to make them swerve from their duty; now I am afraid, whoever is minister, must use some influence with men to make them adhere to it. Disinterested and sincere, the earl of B. was apt to think too well of mankind, and to lay a greater stress upon principle than this age admits of. His house was a school of temperance and regularity; there were neither routs nor revels, nor rioting nor gaming there: No man can complain, during his administration, of a promise broken or of hopes given and not fulfilled. No inferior person, in any department where he has served, who does not passionately regret the loss of so easy, so kind a superior. — Such is the minister whom this country has lost for ever; who in a most perilous hour, entered on administration, and in the midst of all his cares and anxieties for the state, has been traduced and persecuted in a manner unheard of, and even incredible to posterity. Amongst other qualities not denied him, he is said to possess a firm belief of religion; else, he has had reason enough to say with Brutus, "Virtue, I have worshipped thee as a substance, and I have found thee but an empty name."

The following Address of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, has been presented to his Majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the archbishop, bishops, and clergy, of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled, humble beg leave to congratulate you on the good success with which Providence hath graciously crowned your humane and christian labours for putting an end to the late necessary, but expensive and bloody war, by the conclusion of a just and honourable peace.

It adds greatly to our joy, that your majesty's influence and example have been happily instrumental to restore tranquillity throughout the rest of Europe. And our satisfaction is still further heightened by the prospect that all our fellow-subjects, in your wide-extended American dominions, will, by means of the acquisitions which the British arms have made, and your majesty hath so prudently retained, live hereafter secure from savage incursions and alarms.

We trust also, that a door will thus be opened to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ in its native purity, by the only allowable method rational and benevolent persuasion, amongst those who have hitherto either been ignorant of it, or mixed it with dangerous errors.

We earnestly pray God to direct and bless your majesty's counsels to the complete attainment of these salutary ends; and grant you long to see every part of the several nations under your government flourishing in the full enjoyment of all their religious and civil rights, and shewing their thankfulness for such inestimable blessings, by a cheerful and uniform obedience to God and your majesty.

Whatever we can do for the promotion of the public felicity, we shall always diligently endeavour, animated to it in the strongest manner both by conscience and inclination.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,

"This fresh testimony of your duty and affection to my person and government, is very highly agreeable to me.

It will ever be my sincere endeavour to extend our most holy religion throughout the vast dominions, added to my crown by the late honourable and advantageous

tageous

tageous peace: In this pious work, I am persuaded I shall have the hearty and zealous assistance of my faithful clergy; and they may be assured of my constant protection and support."

Westminster, April 19.

THIS day his majesty came to the house of peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

"My lords and gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session of parliament without expressing my thanks for the signal zeal and dispatch which you have manifested in your proceedings, and which make it unnecessary for me to continue it any longer.

I informed you at your first meeting that preliminary articles were signed by my minister, and those of France and Spain; I ordered them to be laid before you, and the satisfaction which I felt at the approaching re-establishment of peace, upon conditions so honourable to my crown, and so beneficial to my people, was highly increased by my receiving from both houses of parliament the strongest, and most grateful expressions of their entire approbation. These articles have been established and even rendered still more advantageous to my subjects by the definitive treaty, and my expectations have been fully answered by the happy effects, which the several allies of my crown have derived from this salutary measure. The powers at war with my good brother the king of Prussia have been induced to agree to such terms of accommodation, as that great prince has approved, and the success, which has attended my negotiation has necessarily and immediately diffused the blessings of peace thro' every part of Europe.

I acquainted you with my firm resolution to form my government on a plan of strict economy. The reductions necessary for this purpose shall be completed with all possible expedition: and altho' the army maintained in these kingdoms will be inferior in number to that usually kept up in former times of peace, yet I trust that the force proposed, with the establishment of the national militia (whose services I have experienced, and cannot too much commend) will prove a sufficient security for the future.

We are obliged still to defer the publication of Kitchen's accurate Map of the Roads, as the lowering of it takes up so much time. We hope, however, it will be ready to be delivered with our Magazine for May, or June at farthest.

Gentlemen of the house of commons

"I have seen, with the highest concern, the great anticipations of the revenue, and the heavy debts unprovided for, during the late war, which have reduced you to the unhappy necessity of imposing further burthens upon my people. Under these circumstances, it is my earnest wish to contribute, by every means, to their relief. The utmost frugality shall be observed in the disposition of the supplies which you have granted; and when the accounts of the money, arising from the sale of such prizes as are vested in the crown shall be closed, it is my intention to direct that the produce shall be applied to the public service.

"My lords and gentlemen,

The extension of the commerce of my subjects; the improvement of the advantages we have obtained; and the increase of the public revenue, are the proper works of peace. To these important and necessary objects my attention shall be directed. I depend upon your constant care to promote, in your several counties, that spirit of concord, and that obedience to law, which is essential to good order, and to the happiness of my faithful subjects. It is your part to discourage every attempt to a contrary tendency: It shall be mine, firmly to maintain the honour of my crown, and to protect the rights of my people."

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said:

"My lords and gentlemen,

It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, That this parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 23d day of June next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 23d day of June next.

AS few gentlemen's actions have excited the attention of the public more justly than those of lord Clive, who made such a distinguished figure in the East Indies, during the late war, we are sensible we cannot please the generality of our readers more, than by presenting them with the annexed portrait of his lordship, which is a good likeness. The exploits of this *heaven-born* general, may be seen by consulting our volumes for 1757, p. 361, 412, 1758, p. 59. 1760, p. 7, 37. See also, the articles *East India*, *Bengal*, in the GENERAL INDEX to our first 27 vols, and in our subsequent Indexes.

For the Lond. Mag. 1763.



Report of the Joint Session of Parliament

The Joint Session of Parliament was held on the 14th day of January 1841, at the Royal Theatre, London. The session was attended by the following Members of Parliament: [illegible names]. The session was presided over by the Lord Chancellor, [illegible name]. The session was opened by a prayer read by the Chaplain of the House of Commons, [illegible name]. The session was then addressed by the Lord Chancellor, who read a message from the Queen, [illegible text]. The session then proceeded to the consideration of the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech, [illegible text]. The session was adjourned until the 15th day of January 1841.



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 3, 1761, being the first Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 123.

INOW come, in my usual course, to the bill I have already just mentioned, which has a great deal of the essence of religion in it, by which I mean charity and humanity. For evincing what I say, I must observe, that it had been long and often suggested, I hope without any foundation, that sometimes, and in some parishes, they were so far from taking due care of their parish children, that those parish nurses met with the greatest favour, who by negligence and ill usage, put the speediest end to the poor infants committed to their care. Therefore to provide some check upon the conduct of our parish officers in this respect, on the 4th of February it was moved, and ordered, *nemine contradicente*, that leave be given to bring in a bill for keeping distinct and regular accounts of the poor under a certain age, in all the parishes within the bills of mortality; and that Mr. Fuller, Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. Hewett, sir John Philipps, and Mr. Harris of Christ Church, do prepare, and bring in the same.

Accordingly, the bill was, on the 4th of March, presented to the house by Mr. Fuller, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and as it had been ordered *nem. con.* to be brought in, it passed through both houses in common course without opposition, and received the royal assent at the end of the session. The preamble of this act sets forth, that as the keeping regular, uniform, and annual registers, of all parish poor infants, under four years of age, within the bills of mortality, may be a means of preserving the lives of such infants, therefore it is enacted, that the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of every parish within the bills of mortality shall, on or before the 1st of July 1762, provide, at the parish expence, one book of royal paper; and the book belonging to such respective parish wherein there is, or shall be, any workhouse, hospital, or other house, provided for the maintenance of the poor, shall, in every page, be ruled

with distinct columns, and the title of each column shall be wrote or printed agreeable to the annexed schedule marked (A); and the book belonging to each respective parish wherein there is not, nor shall be, any such workhouse, &c. shall, in every page, be ruled with distinct columns, and the title of each column shall be wrote, or printed, agreeable to the annexed schedule marked (B.) The schedule (A) has 16 columns, and the schedule (B) 13, and it is enacted, that the parish officers shall cause to be entered in the said book, all the infants under the age of four years, which, on the said 1st of July, shall be under the care of the parish officers, with the times, when they were received, their names, &c. and that all children under the age of four years, who shall be brought to be under the care of the parish officers, shall be entered in the same manner; the first register book to begin the said first of July, and end the 31st of December, and after that day every annual register to begin the 1st of January, and end the 31st of December. That a copy of this register shall be every month laid before the vestry or parochial meeting, and the original, at the end of the year, signed by the parish officers, &c. That a fair copy so signed shall every year, before the 15th of Feb. be delivered to the clerk of the company of parish clerks, to be bound, and regularly kept by him. That the said clerk shall every year, before the 25th of March, make out one general abstract of the whole, to be bound and kept by him; and that he shall every year cause the said abstract to be printed, and deliver six copies of the same to the clerk, or to one of the parish officers, of each parish, for which he is to be paid 15s. by each parish. And lastly, a penalty of 40s. is inflicted upon every neglect of duty, payable to the informer, and to be recoverable before any one justice of the peace.

As by these printed books and the general abstract, every man that pleases may know what parish seems to take

best care of their parish children, this of itself alone will be some check upon every parish; but what will add greatly to the force of this check, is the apprehension, that the parliament may be induced to inquire into the conduct of any parish, if it should, in any one year or course of years, appear, that there had been a greater mortality than usual among the poor children of any parish; and as in the bills of mortality there is a distinction made between children that die under two years of age, and those that die under five, I wish the act had extended to parish children under the age of five years, for no child under that age can be deemed capable of taking any care of itself, and a child of five, or above four years of age, deserves surely as much to be taken care of as a child under that age. It must likewise be supposed that a tradesman will be more ready to take a child of five years old for an apprentice than a child of four, or at least that he will agree to have the child bound for a shorter time; and as the parish officers have it in their power to bind a male child until he is twenty-four years of age, and a female till she is twenty-one, I must think that all parish officers ought to endeavour to stipulate a shorter term; for in a country of freedom, the term is too long for either man or woman to be bound to a master, without their own free consent, obtained after they are come to years of discretion, which I reckon a woman is at eighteen, in every case where love has no concern, and in such cases experience gives us reason to doubt the discretion either of man or woman, even at eighty.

But if it should be resolved to continue the act, restrained as it stands at present to parish infants not exceeding four years of age, it would certainly be proper for the company of parish clerks to alter their method of giving the bills of mortality, by giving the number of children that have died above two and not exceeding four years of age, instead of the number of children that have died between two and five, as they do at present; and if they are any way restrained from altering their method, they ought to be impowered to do so, because we could then with some certainty form a judgment of the care taken of parish children, by comparing the number of those children that die under the care of their respective parishes with the number of those that die under the care of their

respective parents or relations. For this purpose, indeed, it would be necessary to oblige Jews, Dissenters, &c. to register the deaths of their children with the company of parish clerks, which no sect has as yet pretended to be inconsistent with their religion; and indeed such a law seems now to have become necessary, for as new sects of religion are every day starting up amongst us, perhaps some of them may adopt the Chinese maxim, that when a man has got as many children as he thinks he can decently maintain, he may throw all the rest into the Thames as soon as brought forth, especially as the Chinese taste in architecture, &c. seems of late to prevail much in this country; and as this Chinese maxim is countenanced by the law of the old Romans, which gave the father a power of life and death over his children, it may probably be adopted by those wise politicians amongst us, who think the old Roman form of government far preferable to our own, without considering that virtue and public spirit seem now to be at as low an ebb in this country, as it was among the Romans, when their republican form of government was, after several bloody civil wars, converted into a most arbitrary, and often a most cruel tyranny; and what makes this the more remarkable is, that this fatal change of government among them, was at last brought about after a most glorious foreign war, and a complete conquest of the country now called France.

February the 5th there was presented to the house by the sheriffs of London, and read, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, setting forth, that several butchers not only keep open shops in the public streets within the said city and liberties thereof, but daily slaughter their cattle, to the great annoyance of the neighbouring inhabitants, and all persons passing the said streets, which practice is not only inconvenient, but detrimental to the health of the inhabitants; and alledging, that the petitioners conceived, that the sole exercise of the said trades ought to be confined to the several public markets; and representing, that the driving of live cattle through the streets of the said city, had of late years become an intollerable grievance to the petitioners, and all other persons passing the public streets;

freets; and therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill, to prevent the slaughtering of cattle, except in places appointed for that purpose, and for confining the exercise of the trade of butchers to the several markets, and for regulating the driving of cattle within the said city and liberties, under such provisions and restrictions, as to the house should seem meet.

On the 8th this petition being again read, was committed to a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and to report the same, as it should appear to them, to the house; and on the 9th of March, a report from them being made by Mr. alderman Harley, and read, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill to restrain butchers from slaughtering cattle, or keeping open shops within the city of London; and to prevent the mischiefs that arise from driving cattle within the said city and liberties; which motion being opposed, the debate was, after some time, adjourned till next morning, when it was resumed, the motion agreed to, and Mr. alderman Harley, Mr. alderman Beckford, sir Richard Glynn, sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. alderman Dickinson, and sir William Basset, were ordered to prepare, and bring in the bill, which was accordingly presented to the house by Mr. alderman Harley on the 2d of April, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

On the 6th, the bill was read a second time and committed; and then there was presented to the house and read a petition of several persons, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and others exercising the trade of a butcher, or a retailer of meat, in the city of London, and liberties thereof, taking notice of the bill, and alledging that several of the provisions contained therein, would, as they apprehended, if passed into a law, not only be very prejudicial to the interest and property of the petitioners and their families, in carrying on their said trade, but would also enhance the prices of butchers meat in general within the said city and liberties; and therefore praying to be heard by themselves or counsel against the bill.

This petition was referred to the committee upon the bill, with power to hear the petitioners by their counsel, upon

their said petition, and to admit counsel to be heard at the same time in favour of the bill; and upon the 14th of May Mr. alderman Harley reported from the committee, that they had heard counsel on both sides, had examined the allegations of the bill and found the same to be true, and had gone through the bill, and made several amendments, which they had directed him to report to the house, whereupon the report was ordered to lie upon the table, and there it lay until the end of the session; from whence we may suppose, that the inconveniences complained of were thought to be such as could not be remedied, without exposing ourselves to greater, which is the lot of mankind in a multitude of cases of the same irremediable nature.

Likewise on the same day, that is on the 5th of February, there was presented to the house by the sheriffs of London, and read, a petition of the lord mayor, &c. setting forth, that by the present established rule of evidence, no freeman can be admitted as a witness on the part of the corporation of which he is a member, in any action that concerns the corporation; and alledging that, to remove this inconvenience, the courts of law admit witnesses, who have been free, but have been disfranchised in the mayor's court by a fictitious judgment, and the witnesses are again admitted to their freedom, after they had given evidence; that this method of obtaining witnesses, in every cause where the city is concerned, is attended with great trouble and expence to the city, and that it often happens that the witnesses, necessary at the trial, refuse to be disfranchised, and consequently are set aside, not being legal evidence; and that the interest of a freeman in an action, brought by the corporation of which he is a member, is so very trifling, that it cannot in the least influence his evidence; and therefore praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill for admitting freemen of the city of London, as competent witnesses on trials in which the corporation of the city is concerned, under such regulations and exceptions, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition being likewise again read on the 8th, it was referred to a committee to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it should appear to them, to the house; and on the 22d

there was presented to the house and read a petition of the lord mayor and commonalty of the city of York, in common council assembled; taking notice of the said London petition, and alledging, that as the inconvenience mentioned in the said petition affected all the cities and towns corporate in England, as well as the city of London, the petitioners apprehended, that it would be of great public utility, if the same was remedied by a general law; and therefore praying the house to make such general regulation therein, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table; and upon the 11th of March Mr. alderman Harley reported from the committee upon the London petition, that they had examined the matter thereof, and had directed him to report the same, as it appeared to them, to the house; whereupon it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for admitting freemen of the city of London as competent witnesses upon trials, in which the corporation of the city is concerned; and that Mr. alderman Harley, Mr. alderman Dickinson, and Mr. alderman Beckford, do prepare, and bring in the same. On the same day, upon a motion made by Mr. Lane, it was resolved, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for admitting freemen of any corporation as competent witnesses on trials, in which the corporation, of which they are freemen, is concerned; and that Mr. Lane, Mr. Smith, sir Ellis Cunliffe, sir George Armitage, Mr. Harbord, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Fuller, should prepare, and bring in the same; to whom Mr. Staunton was, on the 16th, ordered to be added; which was the last step taken in this affair; for neither of these bills was ever presented to the house; from whence we may presume, it was thought, that they could not grant such a privilege to the city of London, without granting it to every corporation in the kingdom, and that a general law for this purpose might be of dangerous consequence.

It may be true, as is set forth in the London petition, that the interest of a freeman in an action, brought by the corporation of which he is a member, is generally very trifling, yet, if I were upon the jury, I should give but little credit to the evidence of a freeman in favour of his corporation, unless it were

supported by the evidence of more impartial witnesses, or by very strong presumptions; and his having been disfranchised, in order to give his evidence, would rather diminish than increase his credit with me; because, after his having given evidence, he can not compel, at least not without great trouble and expence, the corporation to readmit him to his freedom; therefore he must always give his evidence under an apprehension, that if his evidence does not answer the corporation's expectation, they will refuse to readmit him to his freedom: Upon the whole it seems to be the wisest course to let this matter remain upon its old footing, that is to say, to leave it in the breast of the court, whether they will admit a freeman to be sworn, and in the breast of the jury what credit they will give to his evidence when he is sworn; and I must observe, that the rule of evidence, established in this and such like cases, shews how cautious our lay ancestors were of allowing any man to swear in a case where his interest is concerned; but I cannot say so much in favour of our ecclesiastic ancestors, for the regulations made by them have produced, and do now daily produce an infinite number of perjuries, if it can be called perjury in a man to swear to his opinion, upon a matter which he has never maturely and impartially considered.

February the 9th, it was ordered, *rem. con.* that a committee be appointed to examine and consider the laws then in force, relating to the buying and selling of fish, and by what means the cities of London and Westminster might be better and cheaper supplied with fish, and to report their opinion thereupon, from time to time, to the house; and on the 22d, Mr. alderman Dickinson reported from the said committee, that they had considered of the matters to them referred, and had come to several resolutions, which were then read and agreed to, and were as followeth, viz.

1. That the bringing of fish by land carriage to the cities of London and Westminster, will contribute to the more plentiful supply of the markets there with fish, and reduce the present exorbitant price thereof.

2. That all persons, whether brought up in the trade of a fishmonger, or not, ought to be at liberty to buy fish in any parts of Great Britain, to sell the same again

again, and to carry the fish they shall so buy, as they shall think fit, and without lett or interruption, by land carriage, or otherwise, to the cities of London or Westminster, or any other place, to be sold again under proper restrictions and regulations against regrating, forestalling, and engrossing thereof, and also touching the selling thereof.

3. That all carriages, which shall be used to carry fish, as aforesaid, may be permitted to be drawn on turnpike roads by a certain number of horses, although the wheels of such carriages shall be under the breadth of nine inches.

4. That all carriages to be employed in the bringing of fish to the cities of London, and Westminster, or elsewhere, be put under proper regulations and restrictions, as to their travelling on turnpike roads, and the weight of fish to be carried therein.

5. That all such fish carriages ought to be marked on the outside thereof, and that such carriages may be permitted to be drove on the roads on Sundays, or holidays, and under proper restrictions, to prevent drivers thereof carrying passengers, or any game, or other things, except fish, therein.

These resolutions being thus agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill be brought in thereupon, and that Mr. alderman Dickinson, Mr. Whitworth, sir Edward Turner, Mr. Kynaston, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Hanbury do prepare, and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was, on the 10th of March, presented to the house by Mr. alderman Dickinson, and being read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, it was ordered to be printed. On the 16th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house: On the 25th the house resolved itself into the said committee; and having gone through the bill, the report was ordered to be then received, whereupon Mr. Kynaston reported the amendments, which the committee had made to the bill, and it was ordered, that such a number of copies of the bill, with the amendments, should be printed, as might be sufficient for the members of the house; which being done by the 29th, Mr. alderman Dickinson moved, and it was ordered that the report from the said committee should be taken into consideration on the 31st, when the amendments made by the com-

mittee, being read a second time, several of them were disagreed to, and the rest were, with amendments to several of them, agreed to; and several amendments were made by the house to the bill; after which the bill, with the amendments was ordered to be ingrossed. On the 5th of April the bill, being now intitled, A bill for the better supplying the cities of London and Westminster with fish, and to reduce the present exorbitant price thereof, and to protect, and encourage fishermen, was read a third time, when several clauses were added by way of ryder, and several amendments were made by the house to the bill, after which it was resolved, that the bill do pass, and Mr. alderman Dickinson was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and desire their concurrence, which their lordships granted, without any amendment; and on the 8th of April the bill received the royal assent.

As to the chief substance of the act, it will appear from the aforesaid resolutions upon which it was founded; but I must observe, that though this act was designed principally for the relief of the cities of London and Westminster, yet most of the clauses relate to all the cities and great towns in the kingdom, and to all the fishermen and all the dealers in fish in Great Britain, consequently the act may be of great service to every one of our inland towns and cities; and I must add, that the scheme was formed by one of the most generous, most public spirited and most useful societies that was ever set up in any country, by which I mean, our society for encouraging arts, manufactures, and commerce, who advanced 2000*l.* towards the expence of obtaining this act of parliament, and beginning to carry their scheme into execution; but the number of seamen appointed by this act to be intitled to protections is certainly too small, especially as the case of actual invasion of these kingdoms, or imminent danger thereof, is excepted; for by invasion of these kingdoms, I hope, is meant or any of the dominions thereunto belonging; and in order to extend the benefit of these protections over the whole of the British dominions, the obtaining of them should have been made more easy and less expensive than it seems to be by this act; for though they are to be granted, without

without any fee or reward, the applying for them will always be attended with a good deal of expence.

February the 18th a committee was appointed, to consider of proper methods, for the better paving, enlightening, and cleansing the squares, streets, lanes, and alleys, of the city and liberty of Westminster, the parishes of St. Mary le bone, St. Giles in the Fields, St. George the Martyr, St. George Bloomsbury, that part of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, which lies in the county of Middlesex, the several liberties of the Rolls and Savoy, and that part of the Duchy of Lancaster, which lies in the county of Middlesex; and it was ordered, that they should have power to send for persons, papers, and records; and to report their opinion, from time to time, to the house; and that all who came were to have voices. On the 15th of March, Mr. Whitworth reported from the said committee, that they had considered the matters to them referred, and had come to several resolutions, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and agreed to by the house; and were as followeth, viz.

1. That the squares, streets, &c. of the several places abovementioned, were in general very ill paved and cleansed.

2. That the present method of taking care of the pavements, by the annoyance jury, is ineffectual to answer the purposes intended by the legislature.

3. That the present method of the inhabitants paving before their own houses, without being limited either in time, materials, or method of doing it, is one cause of the bad pavements of the streets.

4. That the respective companies, who furnish water to the inhabitants, or any other person or persons whatsoever, being permitted to take up the pavements by their own workmen, and not being obliged to lay down the same in a proper and effectual manner, is another cause of the bad pavements of the streets.

5. That the said squares, streets, lanes, and alleys are not duly and properly lighted.

6. That for the future, the paving, cleansing, keeping in repair and lighting, the said squares, streets, lanes, and alleys, and also removing nuisances thereout, and making the same more ornamental and commodious, be put under the management of commissioners.

7. That, from the present bad irregular paving, both as to manner and materials, it will be absolutely necessary to lay in most places a new pavement, instead of repairing and amending the old one.

8. That the expence of new paving any square, street, lane, or alley, will be too great to be borne wholly by the inhabitants of such squares, streets, lanes, or alleys.

9. That no inhabitant of any square, street, lane, or alley, shall be liable to contribute or pay towards the new pavement of such square, street, lane, or alley, until the pavement of such square, street, lane, or alley, shall be completed.

10. That all squares, streets, lanes, or alleys, which shall remain not paved, under the direction of the said commissioners, shall continue to be kept in repair, lighted, and cleansed, according to the laws now in being for those purposes.

11. That, towards new paving, cleansing, lighting, and keeping in repair, the said squares, streets, lanes, and alleys, a pound rate should be laid on every inhabitant thereof, so soon as any such square, street, lane, or alley, shall be new paved, under the direction of the said commissioners.

12. That the said inhabitants, paying to such pound rate, should be exempted from the charge of paving, cleansing, lighting, and keeping in repair, the said squares, streets, lanes, and alleys, and from all penalties incurred by neglecting the same.

These resolutions being agreed to, and a motion being made, that the said report be referred to the supply committee; the lord Barrington (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house, that his majesty having been informed of the matter mentioned in the said report, recommended it to the consideration of the house, to do therein as they should think fit; whereupon the motion was agreed to, and the report referred accordingly to the supply committee, where it produced the 2d resolution of March 23d*. And as soon as the said resolution of the supply committee was agreed to by the house, the aforesaid twelve resolutions being again read, it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in pursuant to them, and to the said resolution of the supply committee; and that Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Thomas Townshend, jun. the mar-

* See *Lond. Mag.* 1762, p. 366.

quis of Titchfield, the lord Barrington, the lord Strange, the lord Grey, the lord Pulteney, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Kyngston, Mr. Lowndes, Sir John Philipps, Sir Francis Dashwood, Mr. Worsley, general Howard, Mr. Edmonston, and Mr. Peter Burrell, do prepare, and being in the same.

[To be continued in our next.]

Characters of the King and the Court of Spain. From Mr. Clarke's Letters concerning the Spanish Nation, lately published.

DON CARLOS III. king of Spain, was born in Madrid the 10th of January, 1716. He was proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily in 1734; and landed at Barcelona the 10th of August 1759. The Spaniards had at that time so few sailors, that they had great difficulty in manning the fleet which brought him over. He was proclaimed king, in Madrid, on the 11th of September following. The kings of Spain are never crowned: instead of it, they make a public entry into Madrid, with great expence, pomp, and magnificence, which pleases the people much more, as they have an uncommon passion for shews and pageantry. The present monarch made his public entry July the 13th, 1763, in a coach of massy silver, drawn by eight fine Neapolitan horses. In coming from Barcelona to Madrid, he drove so fast as to make great destruction of the mules and horses that attended him. It is no uncommon thing for the guards that attend the royal family in this country, when they travel, to break a leg, an arm, or a neck; and when this happens, his majesty says, *muero en su oficio*, "He died in his duty." A Mahometan, who made some stay in Naples, happening to see the present king of Spain driving in this Jehu taste, said to a friend, "Sir, is it any wonder that we Turks think you Christians quite mad?"

Though his catholic majesty is now in his forty-sixth year, yet shooting is still his ruling passion: He is the greatest Nimrod of his time; he sacrifices every thing to this favourite pleasure; he was disgusted at his public entry, because it hindered him of four days sport. He stayed three days at Toledo, and killed six wild mountain cats, which, as I was well informed by those who had calculated the expence of that expedition,

cost him exactly 1000 l. a cat. He is so eager at this diversion, that when the days are short, he often shoots by torch-light; an improvement which our English sportsmen are not arrived at. He is in his person tall, round-shouldered, big boned, of a dark-brown complexion, small eyed, and has a very large prominent Roman nose. From this description, it is easily seen that he is very plain. His dress is as plain as possible, too homely for a prince; he commonly wears a plain cloth frock, a leather waistcoat, leather breeches, boots (always made in London) a large pair of tanned gloves, and usually carries a gun upon his shoulder, and is attended by servants, carrying guns, powder, shot, water, wine, victuals, cloaths, &c. and frequently dead game, such as wolves, hares, rooks, gulls, &c. &c. He rises at seven in the morning, opens his own shutters, writes what letters and dispatches he has to do, and then sets out, let it rain or shine, for the chase, or rather shooting; for he never hunts as we do in England. It is his catholic majesty's constant maxim, that rain breaks no bones; and for this reason it never stops or suspends any thing he is engaged in, to the no small mortification of his attendants. His *suite* on these occasions commonly consists of the Infant Don Lewis; the great officer in waiting; usually the duke de Lozada; the bodyguards, and three or four coaches and six, with which there is always a surgeon, in case of any accident. He returns from this diversion before noon, and dines regularly at eleven of the clock, and always in public, attended by the foreign ministers, and other people of distinction about the court. He usually eats of six things, drinks three times, and is not long at table. After dinner he sets out to shoot again, and seldom returns till dark, or after. Then he hears his own ministers of state for an hour, or assists at the *despacho*, as they call it; after that he sits with the queen-mother in her apartment, and goes to bed between nine and ten: And this is the general and constant round of his majesty's life. He goes in February or March, every year, to the palace of the Pardo; in April, to Aranjuez; returns in June to Madrid; sets out at the end of July for San Ildephonso; goes in October to the Escorial; and from thence

thence, in November, to Madrid. He sometimes fishes for variety, and at other times has what they call a general *battida*, which is the setting five or six hundred men to drive all the game they can meet, for many miles round, into toils of great extent; and then the king and Don Lewis (attended by the whole court, ladies as well as gentlemen) go and kill it. This makes great havock among the game, and is a very expensive diversion. The foreign ambassadors always attend on these occasions.

Having described his person and way of life, I will now endeavour to give some idea of his temper, genius, and of the absolute power with which he reigns. It has been imagined that he is a very weak prince, and of little or no understanding: It is a great mistake; he has some parts, but is mulish and obstinate to the last degree; and, by being constantly flattered, he imagines he has more understanding than he really possesses. He is reserved beyond the common reserve of princes, has no confidant, and communicates his will only by his orders to put it into execution. He can neither be led nor driven; all must come from himself. Those things to which he has applied, he is a very complete master of: He talks Italian, French, and Spanish fluently: He is an exceeding good turner, and has turned a multitude of things in the woodenware way: He looks minutely into most circumstances: He has made, with his own hands, every part of a soldier's dress, in order to be a judge of the true expence of their uniforms: He told the foreign ministers one day, that he had made a pair of shoes: Not indeed, said he, very good shoes, but such as might be walked in. He shoots at a mark with the greatest accuracy; and I have often lamented, that he has not been presented with patent-shot by our ministry: I am not clear, that he would not have given up the logwood trade for it. To shew with what despotic sway he rules, it should be considered, that he allows no minister to remonstrate or argue with him. He removed the duke of Alva from court, who had been the first minister during all the late reign, and was very popular in the nation; though, to save appearances, Alva made a formal resignation in the month of December 1760. He banished the dukes of

Arcos and Ossuna from Madrid, on account of their amours with the actresses, and put an actress concerned in the common prison. He arrested and banished the inquisitor general, and sent him prisoner to a convent. He engaged in the present war with England, contrary to the sentiments of his ministers, and in direct opposition to the voice of the whole nation. He married June 19th, 1739, Maria Amelia Christina, daughter of Augustus III. king of Poland, and elector of Saxony: She was born November 24th, 1724, and died at Madrid September 27th, 1760. I will now give some account of her. (*See a portrait of this monarch, &c. p. 3.*)

The late queen Amelia was a remarkably tall woman, with large bones and features, rather of a masculine appearance; had no pretensions to beauty; but then what she wanted in charms, was amply made up in spirit; the Polish temper was but too visible in the Spanish queen. It has been observed of late, and I think with some truth, that the sovereign ladies of the north have most of them been possessed of uncommon portions of this spirit: The late empress of Russia, the present, and Maria Theresa, have been quoted as examples of it. How far this may be the effect of climate, I cannot say. Amelia, who came from Poland had certainly much presence, fire, and strength of mind; she resembled, in some respects, our queen Elizabeth; for as that princess, when ruffled in debate, would sometimes express her royal resentment, by striking her ministers with her own hands, so the late queen Amelia would sometimes give her ladies of the bedchamber a box on the ear. She was entirely governed by the duchess of Castropiniano, a Neapolitan, one of her Camerara's, who had gained a most unaccountable ascendant over her. It was observed, that the queen's spirit, and the rapacious disposition of her confidante, though they have often put her majesty's temper to the trial, yet never discomposed that phlegmatic serenity inseparable from his mind. He always preserved on such occasions, that respect and civility which is due to her majesty. She had issue by his catholic majesty, four sons and two daughters.

The prince of Asturias is a lively youth, and has begun his triumphs with great joy, over some sparrows shot by

own hand. Mariana tells us (b. xviii. l. 7.) that this title of prince of Asturias, was given in imitation of our title of prince of Wales.

Ferdinand, king of Naples, gives fair promises of being one day a very spirited monarch. He put on majesty the moment his father embarked for Spain, with as much dignity and ease, as if his plaything had always been a sceptre.

I cannot quit the court of Spain, without observing the little pains it takes to be popular; they pay scarce any court to the Grandees of the kingdom. They express publicly their dislike of the country, and are always preferring Naples to it. They employ foreigners preferably to natives, in posts at home, and embassies abroad. Can any circumstance more compleatly shew the despotism of that monarchy?

General Wall, an Irishman, and the marquis Squilacci, a Neapolitan, are the only two ministers, in our sense of that expression; the former first secretary of state, and the latter first lord of the treasury. Spain has, for many years past, been under the direction of foreign ministers. Whether this hath been owing to want of capacity in the natives, or disinclination in the sovereign, I will not take upon me to say; such as it is, the native nobility lament it, as a great grievance.

It is well known, that Mr. Wall raised himself to that eminent station, which he now enjoys, by means which are usually the ruin of most others, I mean gallantry and gaming. Not but that his parts and merit are otherwise very conspicuous. The marquis's fort I take to consist in his abilities as a financier, his understanding thoroughly ways and means, as we call it, and the making very ample provision for the crown. He has put the king upon some useful projects, and upon others seemingly as detrimental. Paving and cleaning the streets of the capital, and making new roads, were works worthy of a minister; his edict against old hats and old cloaks, of no moment; his negligence in bringing robbers and murderers to justice, certainly culpable; his establishing a new manufacture of Rappé, ill executed, and dropped so soon after it was set on foot; you rarely find a minister a good politician; and by his discouraging the manufactures so entirely, he seems to me

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to shew, that he does not understand the true interests of Spain.

The marquis de Ensenada, it is to be hoped, will never have influence enough, to be employed as a minister again. He is the most sworn and implacable enemy the British nation hath in Spain, both from prejudice and principle. He wears on a gala, or court day, more diamonds, crosses, orders, ribbands, fillets, &c. than any Spanish grandee; so that, like Sinon in the *Æneid*, he seems a victim fled from sacrifice [*vittaque deum, quas hostia gessi.*] His fall was chiefly owing to the intrigues of that able and great minister, the late sir Benjamin Keene. The marquis was recalled to court, upon the present king's accession, by means of the duchess of Castropiniano: He is still as ambitious as ever; and if intrigue and gold can make him so, will be a minister again.

[Some further Extracts in our next.]

An Account of the last new Piece, called
A Sketch of a Fine Lady's Rout.

MR. Nettle an attorney.—Sir Jeremy Jenkins, a city knight. Irishman, clerk to sir Jeremy. Traverse, another clerk. Footman. Lady Jenkins. Jane, her maid. Two children.

This little piece opens with a conversation between the clerks, on the absurdity of lady Jenkins setting up for, and running into all the extravagance of, a woman of quality, when her husband has not been dubbed above a month or two. Jane comes in half asleep, waiting for her mistress, who had not yet returned home from her visits, though it was then seven o'clock in the morning: She complains loudly of her lady for keeping her constantly up, and employing a French mademoiselle to superintend the education of her children; but sir Jeremy's bell ringing, she is obliged to retire, in order to provide his chocolate.

By this time my lady returning, speaks to a person behind the scenes to come in and eat a bit of supper, at the very time sir Jeremy's breakfast is getting ready; but this invitation not being accepted, she slides by the Irishman, who is sitting at a table with some accompts before him, with the familiar enquiry of, "How d'ye do, Mr. What's-your-name?" A scene then follows between Jane and her: Sir Jeremy then comes in, and another conversation is begun

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about the manners of the polite world: in the interim a servant tells sir Jeremy a gentleman wants him about business; the knight then retires, leaving his wife, with her 2 daughters, the eldest of whom had just ran in with a complaint, that her sister Nanny had scratched her hands because she would not play at cards: the mother turns out the eldest in a passion, and sends the youngest to the governess, with an injunction to mademoiselle to sit down instantly with her at Loo. Lady Jenkins, quite yawning, then recapitulates her losses at play, and pulls out her purse to see how much money she had left; but in this employment she falls fast asleep, and leaves the cash spread upon the table; the maid coming in with a dish of coffee she had ordered, finding her quite gone, steals two or three guineas off the table and sneaks out of the room. The scene then shuts, and sir Jeremy comes in, in another room, with a letter from Mr. Smoakum, his banker, acquainting him that lady Jenkins had taken up three hundred pounds: This drives the knight into a violent passion; all the terrors of the *Gazette Whereas* stare him in the face and he runs into his wife's room to upbraid her for her extravagance. Seeing the money on the table, he first pockets it, and then wakes her to a scene of altercation, in which he assures her, that

she shall never have another guinea at her own command, and that he will instantly relate her behaviour to her brother. In the mean time Mr. Nettle, the attorney, arriving (whom sir Jeremy had sent for to know how he should proceed against the banker who had paid the money without his order) he is shewn in. After a few interrogatories to the lady, Nettle tells sir Jeremy, that the money must be paid as the banker had received no order to refuse lady Jenkins any money she should call for; but he advises an action to be commenced against any person to whom her ladyship had lost more than 10l. and promises large damages, besides considering himself very decently in the bill of costs.

Lady Jenkins giving him the time and parish, in which she lost 100l. to one person, the poor lawyer is thunderstruck, on enquiring the name, to find the party was his own wife; he runs out raving; sir Jeremy, threatening to employ another lawyer, as he intends to pursue every tittle of his advice, lady Jenkins, through fear of being exposed, promises never to touch a card again for any sum that can make herself blush, or sir Jeremy uneasy, upon condition he forgets her past indiscretion; to this the knight agrees; the distress of the lawyer having put him in a good humour; and thus the affair is happily finished.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the late WAR,
Continued from our last Volume, p. 84.

NOW, in my return to Europe, I must give an account of a French exploit, which deserves being called a robbery rather than a military operation; and I take notice of it, not so much for the sake of its importance, as for the sake of shewing a remarkable piece of French artifice: As our East India company have still some trade with Persia, notwithstanding the confusion that has for so many years prevailed in that divided, and, consequently, unfortunate country, they have a house and a factory at Gombroon, near the entrance into the gulph of Bassora: This factory was so mean, and so much out of the way, that no attack upon it was ever apprehended; but on the 13th of October, four French ships, one of them being

a ship of sixty-four guns, came into the road, and, after burning an English vessel they found there, the crew of which had escaped to the factory, they landed three hundred men, with two mortars and four pieces of cannon, from which they began to fire at the factory house, where there were but sixteen men, including the crew of the burnt ship: Though the house was never designed for resisting any thing but a riotous mob, yet our people within made what defence they could till three o'clock in the afternoon, hoping, that the Persian governor of the town would attack the French, and repel this flagrant insult upon the territory of his sovereign; but he made no such attempt, and being then high water, one of the French

ships, of twenty-two guns, hauled within a quarter of a mile of the house, and began an incessant fire upon it: At the same time a message was sent from the French camp, summoning them to surrender, or otherwise to expect no quarter; and as all those within were of opinion, that the house could not long stand against such a battery, they offered to surrender themselves prisoners of war; but the French insisted upon a formal capitulation to be signed by both parties, the terms of which they prescribed, and they were in substance as follows: 1st. So soon as the capitulation is signed, the French troops shall take possession of the factory. 2d. All effects of what kind soever to belong to the besiegers. 3d. The chief and, in general, all the British subjects in the factory to be prisoners of war, under the following articles only. 4th. Whereas M. d'Estaing, brigadier of foot, and formerly a prisoner to his Britannic majesty, is now on board the ship *Condé*, in his way to Europe, by the way of Bassora, being desirous of rendering more secure the intelligence received of an exchange having been made in his behalf, between Mr. Pigot, governor of Madras, and M. Lally, lieutenant general; it is now agreed between the besiegers and besieged, that Alexander Douglas, Esq; chief of the factory, with six others therein named, are lawfully exchanged for M. d'Estaing, and they are at full liberty to go where they please, in consequence of which M. d'Estaing is under no other article, than what is specified in the sixth article. 5th. Though the present exchange of prisoners is an unnecessary precaution in behalf of M. d'Estaing, yet all persons mentioned in the preceding article are absolutely free; but should M. d'Estaing have been already exchanged, as he undoubtedly is, in that case for the seven persons already mentioned, who now enjoy their liberty, a like number, and of equal station, of French subjects, are to be released, whenever a cartel is made. 6th. M. d'Estaing, in order to fulfil with the greatest exactitude the promise he made governor Pigot, that he would not take up arms against the English on the Coromandel coast only, for the space of eighteen months, reckoning from the 1st of May, 1759, desires it may be inserted in the present capitulation, that notwithstanding he is

now exchanged, yet he will keep the promise he made governor Pigot. 7th. If it is possible to agree about the repurchasing of Gombroon factory, it will be looked on as a part of the present capitulation, the besiegers reserving to themselves the liberty nevertheless to do therewith as they may think fit, should no agreement be concluded with the besieged. 8th. In consideration of the exchange of M. d'Estaing, and at his particular request to M. des Essars, Alexander Douglas, esq; and all others mentioned in the 4th article, have liberty, and may carry away all their own effects of whatever kind or sort, except ammunition, provisions, marine, military, or warlike stores. Done at Gombroon the 14th of October, at six o'clock in the morning, in the year 1759.

This is the capitulation, and upon the face of it it appears, that every word of it must have been dictated by the French, and the prisoners (for I cannot call them either the garrison or the besieged) forced to sign it, for the preservation of their lives. As to the pretended exchange, I need not make any remark upon it, for the absurdity of it must be evident to every man, that knows any thing of a cartel, or exchange of prisoners. By the cartel then subsisting between the French and us, the ransom of a brigadier general is settled at 900 florins, whereas the ransom of a lieutenant of foot (which is the highest rank any gentleman of this factory could pretend to) is but 24 florins; consequently, if every man in this factory had been ranked as a lieutenant, they could not have been deemed equal, in exchange, to a French brigadier general.

But I must observe, that this brigadier general, the count d'Estaing, was taken prisoner on the 14th of December, when the garrison of Madras made a vigorous sally upon the French, who had just begun the siege of that place, from which time he remained our prisoner, and was allowed to return home upon his parole of honour, which sort of allowance is always asked and granted as a singular favour, and therefore it is impossible to suppose, that it was granted upon such a limited promise as is set forth in the 6th article of this capitulation: If such a favour be granted without any condition or promise expressed, the implied condition is always supposed to be, that he shall not carry arms against the

power that grants it, but shall always be ready to return when called for, during the continuance of the war, unless in the mean time ransomed or exchanged.

The 7th article of this capitulation was likewise a meer artifice, inserted for no other end by the French, but to give them a pretence to moderation; for they either absolutely refused to ransom the factory, or insisted upon such a high ransom as could not be complied with; therefore, before they departed on the 30th, they blew up one part of the house, set fire to the other, and laid the whole open, by which means what goods they could not carry off and stow in their ships were plundered by the mob, which the governor of the town connived at, or perhaps had a share of.

Being now returned to Europe I cannot omit taking notice of an event, which could not fail of having some influence upon the war in that part of the world: What I mean is, the death of Ferdinand VI. king of Spain, which happened on the 10th of August; and as he was succeeded by his brother Don Carlos then king of the Two Sicilies, whose queen was a daughter of the unfortunate king of Poland, elector of Saxony, therefore we could not but expect, that he would resent, if he should any way find it in his power, the treatment which his father-in-law had received from the king of Prussia, and consequently could be no sincere friend to this nation. Though his mother, the queen dowager of Spain, had been appointed regent of the kingdom till his arrival, yet he made all possible haste to take possession of his new kingdom, and accordingly arrived at Barcelona, on the 17th of October, with his queen and whole family, except Don Ferdinand his third son, whom he had declared king of the Two Sicilies, before he left Naples.

But whatever were the inclinations of this new Spanish monarch towards this nation, an affair had happened which shewed him, that it would be dangerous to disoblige us: We had all this summer had a strong squadron at Gibraltar, under the command of admiral Boscawen, designed not only to protect our trade in the Mediterranean, but also to prevent a French squadron prepared at Toulon from passing the Straits, which they, to their misfortune, at last attempted, but before they got thro' they were discovered by admiral Boscawen, pursued,

attacked, defeated, and several of them taken, or destroyed, of which the reader may see our admiral's own account in Lond. Mag. 1759, p. 495; and to this I shall add the account of this engagement given by the French admiral M. de la Clue, in a letter to the count de Merley, the French minister at Lisbon, dated Lagos, Aug. 28, in which the reader may expect some gasconading, but otherwise it is pretty fair and very full, as follows:

"I was not in a condition to write to your excellency when I dispatched a domestic to inform you of the disaster that had befallen the king's squadron under my command. I passed the straits in the night between the 16th and 17th of August, with twelve ships of the line and three frigates. I was not afraid of meeting admiral Boscawen, though his squadron was stronger than mine: But by an unaccountable fatality, five of my ships, and three frigates parted from me; so that next morning at day-break I found I had only seven with me: Fortunately they were the largest, viz. the Ocean, the Redoubtable, the Centaur, the Guerrier, the Souverain, the Temeraire, and the Modeste. At sun-rise we discovered eight sail to windward: I believed them to be my ships, and waited for them, keeping as near the wind as possible, with very little sail. In a little time their number increased so much, that we counted 18. I made no doubt of their being the enemy's fleet. I immediately determined to make all the sail I could to gain the weather-gage, and made the proper signal to my ships: But I was obliged to wait for the Souverain, which is a heavy sailer, and by that means the enemy got up with me sooner than they would otherwise have done. Whilst the wind blew a brisk gale, they had no advantage over us; but at noon the wind dying away, I found that they sailed much better than we. At half an hour after two the Centaur, capt. de Sabran, which was in the rear, was attacked by a ship, one on the larboard, the other on the starboard side, and defended herself with uncommon bravery. The Guerrier was attacked soon after; then the Ocean and the Souverain. The heat of the action was with these four ships, each of which fought both sides of the ship without intermission. Admiral Boscawen, who came down upon me with all the sail he could make, came athwart me within gun-shot, about four o'clock and

and poured a furious broad-side in to me, which I returned, and my shot were so well aimed, that his mizen mast was carried away, his main top-sail yard came in two upon the deck, the spirit-sail yard and the jack staff were cut away, all his sails were torn, and he sheered off to be out of the reach of my fire. I was struck at this time with a piece of iron, which made a large wound in my right leg, and broke my left leg; so that I was forced to leave the count de Charné to fight the ship. Never was such a fire seen as my squadron kept up. I have all the reason in the world to believe, that if I had had all my ships, I should have beat them. The English admiral, on leaving me, fell upon the Centaur, and made the fifth ship which she had to engage; so that she was forced to strike, after performing prodigies of valour. At night the engagement ceased: The enemy kept the wind under an easy sail. I cannot express to your excellency the valour and courage shewn by our ships companies, which did not slacken one moment. The enemies superiority did not frighten them. This was, no doubt, owing to the example of the officers, who discovered a courage truly heroic. My ship fired 2500 cannon shot. I judge that we had about 100 killed on the spot, and 70 dangerously wounded: One *garde-pavillon* was killed, and several officers were wounded. We employed the night in preparing for a second engagement; but the count de Panat, who commanded the *Souverain*, and M. de Rachemore, captain of the *Guerrier*, left me in the night, which greatly diminished the force of my squadron, and the courage of my people.

On the 18th, at day-break, the enemy crowded sail to come up with me. I then judged my ruin unavoidable. Finding myself on the coast of Portugal, I determined to burn the king's ships there, rather, than surrender them to the enemy. I ran the Ocean ashore two leagues from Lagos, under the fort called Almada, and sent notice to the commander of that fort, who fired three cannon shot at the English, but they paid no regard to them. The Marquis de St. Agnan also ran his ship on shore; and both of us endeavoured to land our men, but the sea being rough, this took up a great deal of time. M. de Castillon, captain of the *Temeraire*, and M. de

Mouyer, captain of the *Modeste*, did not follow my example, but anchored as near as they could to the forts Exavier and Lagres, hoping that the English would respect those forts: But they paid no regard to them, and came and anchored close by the two French ships, which they fought until they struck.

One of the enemy's ships came and anchored behind the Ocean, and fired into her and into the boats that were carrying the men ashore. The count de Charné, finding he could not get out of his ship, was forced to strike his colours, and to surrender prisoner, with M. Darbaud, and the chevalier de Glandeyes, M. de Suffrin, the chevalier de Damas, and five *gardes-pavillon*; the rest were soldiers with some gunners: making in all about 60, whom the English took on board, and set fire to the vessel, which was burnt in the night.

I was carried on shore, and passed the night with the officers and the wounded men, without either bread or water. On the 19th the governor of Lagos sent to invite me to that place. I was carried thither, and all my people followed me: he gave us all the assistance that the wretched country could afford. Our people had no more than a quarter of a pound of bread a day, each man, for two days; nor could I procure straw for the sick and wounded. I and the wounded officers are lodged with the Capuchins: These good fathers take great care of us. I am infinitely obliged to the corregidor for his civilities.

We have sent all our ships companies to Cadiz, chiefly by sea: I remain here with three wounded officers, the chevalier de Beaucour, and my nephew, who stays to bear me company: He serves me for secretary, and presents his compliments to your excellency.

My wounds are in a very good way; but I know not when I shall be able to leave this place. I am uneasy about the domestic I sent to you, on account of the difficulties which, I hear, attend travelling in this country. If you have not seen him, I would desire you to cause enquiry to be made about him."

As there was no longer any occasion for such a strong squadron at Gibraltar, admiral Boscawen sailed from that bay soon after this engagement, and arrived at Spithead on the 15th of Sept. with part

part of his squadron, and the two French men of war he had taken.

The reader will now be pleased to recollect, that before the end of the session, his majesty had by message communicated to both houses of parliament, the information he had received of an invasion's being intended by France*. This danger his majesty had before taken the proper methods to guard against, by providing a strong squadron to be commanded by Sir Edward Hawke, who sailed from Spithead May 17th, and was next day joined by Sir Charles Hardy, with some more ships from Plymouth, at Torbay, from whence the whole squadron sailed to Brest, where they took their station, and so closely blocked up that harbour, that scarcely a boat could go in or come out, without being intercepted†. Several preparations were likewise made at land, for giving the enemy a warm reception, in case, by escaping our squadron, they should happen to land: The militia of all or most of those counties where it had been raised, were embodied, and posted in different parts of the kingdom, some new regiments were likewise raised, and not only a pardon was published for all deserters, who should return before the 20th of August, but also it was declared by proclamation, that all who should list in his majesty's service after the 11th of July, should, if they desired it, be assured not to be sent out of the kingdom, and should be entitled to their discharge in three years, or at the end of the war, if they desired it; but with an exception as to those who should list in the usual manner, or in any of the regiments then serving abroad.

Whilst these preparations were making at land, and Sir Edward Hawke was blocking up the French squadron at Brest, we had an account, that at Havre de Grace they were building a number of flat bottom boats, and had provided large magazines of materials for that purpose; therefore admiral Rodney was sent out with a small squadron, and several bomb ketches, to bombard that place, of which the reader may see an account, by a letter from himself, in Lond. Mag. 1759, p. 393; and after effectually performing this piece of ser-

vice, he, on the 9th of July, returned with his little squadron to Portsmouth‡.

In the mean time, Sir Edward Hawke continued his blockade of Brest harbour, and kept three or four ships under the command of captain Hervey of the Monmouth, stationed so near the harbour's mouth, that nothing could escape in or out. On the 14th of July the captain perceived four ships endeavouring to get to the harbour, by plying between the shore and some rocks at a little distance, whereupon he got under sail, and upon his approach the four ships came to an anchor close under some forts and a battery, which presently began to fire upon the Monmouth and Pallas frigate as they were plying in; but notwithstanding the enemy's fire, they manned their boats, cut out the four vessels, and carried them triumphantly off, with their Swedish colours flying; for they were Swedish ships, it seems, loaded with iron, timber, cannon, &c. for the French arsenal at Brest. Such has been the conduct of all our neutral friends during this war!

Another gallant and successful exploit was afterwards performed by the same captain Hervey, whilst he was upon this station, of which the reader may see an account in Lond. Mag. 1759, p. 353.

Beside this small squadron under commodore Hervey, Sir Edward had detached four fifty gun ships, and some of his frigates, under the command of commodore Duff, and stationed them in Quiberon bay, to block up the transport vessels, provided by the French for transporting the troops designed for this intended invasion, which they had, for the greater secrecy, collected together in a harbour called Morbihan within that bay, inaccessible to our large ships of war, and very little, if at all, frequented by the ships of any foreign nation§. Thus our squadron continued stationed till the 7th or 8th of November, when the whole of that part of it stationed off Brest, were, by a tempest, driven from their station, and obliged to come to an anchor in Torbay road on the 9th; and whilst our squadron was there, the French admiral Bompard||, with his squadron and a large convoy of merchant ships from the West Indies, was so

* See Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 709.

1756, p. 232.

† See Plan of Havre, ditto 1759, p. 384.

of that coast, Lond. Mag. 1759, p. 640.

‡ See the Plan of the harbour in Lond. Mag.

§ See chart

|| See Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 84.

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lucky as to arrive and get safe into Brest, but his ships were, it seems, in such a bad condition that they could not be added as a reinforcement to the Squadron then in that port. At Torbay the damage which our Squadron had suffered was repaired, and some fresh water and provisions taken in, with so much dispatch, that they put to sea again on the 13th, but by contrary winds were obliged to put back. However, so impatient was sir Edward to get back to his station with his Squadron, that they sailed again on the 14th; and before the 17th they were informed, that the French Squadron had actually sailed from Brest on the 14th, and were then about 24 leagues to the north-west of Belleisle, steering to the eastward. Upon this joyful news sir Edward gave orders to crowd sail in pursuit of the enemy, which brought on the engagement of the 20th, or rather the attack of one side, and the flight of the other, of which the reader may see sir Edward's own account in Lond. Mag. 1759, p. 637, and a more particular account from a gentleman on board, in ditto Mag. 1760, p. 80. The French court had certainly some account of this engagement from their admiral, which they took care not to publish, but instead thereof, they cooked up, as usual, an account of their own, designed for imposing upon and deluding the people, as if their ships were presently to sail again out of the river Vilaine, their Squadron to reassemble, and, after being reinforced by M. Bompart's Squadron, to come to a second engagement; but this, if it had been practicable, sir Edward Hawke took care to prevent, by continuing in his station at the mouth of that river.

On the 29th, sir Edward sent lord Howe ashore with a flag of truce, for the exchange and ransom of prisoners, and with a letter to the duke d'Aiguillon, the French governor, demanding the officers and seamen of the Heros, as his prisoners, they having, during the engagement, struck their flag and surrendered to lord Howe, to prevent their being sent to the bottom, as some of their companions had been but a little before; but as none of our people could that evening be sent on board, they ignominiously stole away in the night time, and run the ship on shore, by which means they made their escape. The exchange and ransom of prisoners was soon settled,

and many of the French released upon their parole; but as to the officers and seamen of the Heros, the duke d'Aiguillon refused to deliver them up, under pretence of its being an affair that was not within his department. Upon Lord Howe's return, sir Edward sent one of his ships to bring off the cannon of the Soleil Royale and the Heros, which he thought he had a right to do, without interruption from the people on shore, and therefore gave orders to the officer not to fire, unless he was fired upon; but as they began to fire upon him from the shore, he returned it so briskly as to bring a letter of complaint from the duke d'Aiguillon, to which sir Edward returned a smart answer*, threatening to take a severe revenge for their firing upon his ships; and before his departure he was as good as his word; for he laid the whole little town of La Croisie in ashes.

As we had heard of the French Squadron's sailing from Brest, before we had an account of its defeat, and as we had, on the 19th of October, had an account that a small French Squadron, under the command of M. Thurot (who had made himself famous for his conduct and courage as captain of a French privateer) had found means to steal away from Dunkirk, unobserved by our Squadron which had been stationed most of the summer off of that port, these two advices spread an alarm over both the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, as there was no certainty in which of the two kingdoms the enemy designed to land their troops, and as there was not any room to suppose, that there was the least disaffection in any part of either; for from all parts there were addresses sent up with the usual tender of lives and fortunes for the support of the government; and, indeed, I believe they were never upon any occasion more sincere; so effectually had the French court, by their selfish conduct in the last war and this, convinced every party, and every sect, in both kingdoms, that they never designed more by any threatened invasion, than to set us by the ears together, that they might have an opportunity to enslave the whole; and that with regard to Germany, their conduct has always been the same, must now be evident to every man of common sense in that country.

[To be continued in our next.]

To

* See before, p. 28.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING W. R's. theo. (without a demonstration) at p. 505. Lond. Mag. for September 1762, please to publish the following sol. to the same prob. and you will oblige your constant reader,

G. BROWN.

Put x = number sought, then per prob. $x + 1 = x^2$ and $\frac{x}{2} + 1 = y^2 \therefore 2y^2 - 1 = x^2$, here $2y | x | y$, let $x = y + a$, then will $y^2 - 1 = 2ay + a^2$, here $3a | y | 2a$, let $y = 2a + b$, then will $a^2 + 1 = 2ab + b^2$, make $b = 1$, then will $y = 5$ and $x^2 = 49$, a square number, whose root is 7 $\therefore x = 48$: But to find another number that will satisfy the prob. proceed thus. In $a^2 + 1 = 2ab + b^2$, here $3b | a | 2b$, let $a = 3b - c$, then will $4bc - c^2 = 2b^2 + 1$, here $2c | b | c$, let $b = 2c - d$, then will $c^2 - 1 = 4cd - 2d^2$, here $4d | c | 3d$, let $c = 3d + e$, then will $d^2 - 1 = 2de + e^2$ here $3e | d | 2e$, let $d = 3e - f$, then will $2e^2 - 1 = 4ef - f^2$, make $f = 1$, then will $y = 169$, $x^2 = 57121$, a square number, whose root is 239 $\therefore x = 57120$, the other number that will satisfy the prob.

Q. E. I.

QUEST. at p. 428. LONDON MAGAZINE for August, 1762, answered by the Professor, Mr. George Brown, of Portsmouth Common.

PUT $VD = a$, $AC = b$, $AE = x$; then will

$ov = DE = \frac{2x - b}{2}$, and per property of the curve $DC^2 : VD :: av^2 : Vo = \frac{a}{b^2} \times 2x - b^2$, and $vE = \frac{4ax}{b^2} \times b - x$; per 47 E. 1. $Av =$

$x\sqrt{1 + \frac{16a^2}{b^4} \times b - x}$, and $VP =$

$\frac{a}{b^2} \times 2x^2 - 2bx + b^2$; again per property of the curve $VD : DC^2 :: VP : PI^2 = PH^2 \therefore PI = \sqrt{2x^2 - 2bx + b^2}$, and $GP = \frac{b - x}{2}$, then per property of the circle $PI^2 - PG^2 = GF^2 =$

$\frac{x^2}{4} \therefore GF = \frac{x}{2}$, and $FK = AE$, a thing very remarkable:

Now the area of the ellipsis $AFvK$ is $.7854x^2\sqrt{1 + \frac{16a^2}{b^4} \times b - x}$

a maximum per quest. or $x^4 : 1 + \frac{16a^2}{b^4} \times b - x$, a maximum, put into fluxions and

reduced is $b^4 + 16a^2b^2 - 40a^2bx + 24a^2x^2 = 0$; now make $b = 1 \therefore a^2 =$

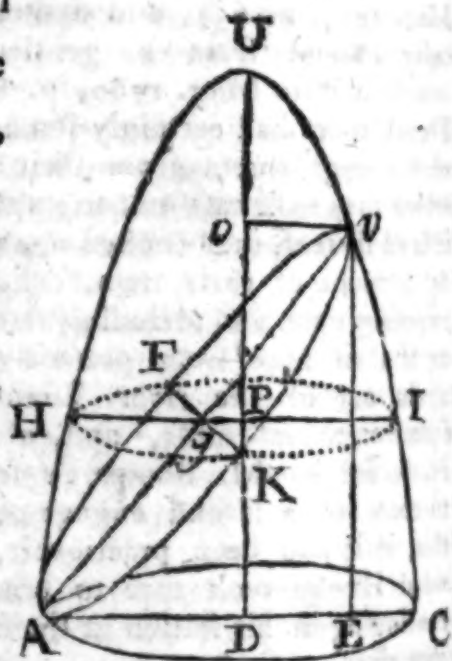
$\frac{1}{40x - 16 - 24x^2}$; but per quest. $Av \times FK = AC^2$, i. e. $x^2\sqrt{1 + 16a^2 \times 1 - x} =$

$1 \therefore a^2 = \frac{1 - x^4}{16x^4 \times 1 - x}$; consequently $\frac{1}{40x - 16 - 24x^2} = \frac{1 - x^4}{16x^4 \times 1 - x}$, which

being properly reduced, will give $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x = 2$. Solved $x = 74127091$ and $a = 1.4692306$; therefore, the required ratio of VD to AC is as 1.4692306 to 1.

Q. E. I.

Heads



Heads of the Act for granting to his Majesty several additional Duties upon Wines imported into this Kingdom, and certain Duties upon all Cyder and Perry.

FROM and after the 1st day of March 1763, the following additional duties shall take place, viz.

On French wine and vinegar imported 8l. per ton; and on all other wines and vinegar imported, 4l. per ton; to be collected, levied, and paid, as expressed in the act of 1 Jac. II. or in any other act by which the duties thereby granted are made perpetual.

Damaged and unmerchantable wines shall be exempted from these additional duties.

The said duties shall be under the management and direction of the commissioners of the customs; and shall be paid over weekly by the receiver general into the exchequer, apart from all other monies, and shall be entered accordingly in proper books to be provided there for the purpose.

No allowance shall be made for leakage, but upon wines imported directly from the country or place of their growth, &c. Madeira wines imported from the British plantations in America excepted.

From and after July 5, 1763, an additional duty shall be laid on all cyder and perry, viz. On all cyder and perry imported 40s. per ton; and upon all cyder and perry made within Great Britain, 4s. per hoghead, to be paid by the maker.

The duties upon cyder and perry made in England, to be under the receipt and management of the commissioners and officers of excise there; and those in Scotland, under like officers there. The commissioners shall appoint a sufficient number of officers; and the duties shall be paid into the exchequer apart from all other monies.

The makers of cyder or perry (not being compounders) shall enter their names, and the mills, presses, or other utensils, store-houses, and other places to be made use of, at the next office of excise, ten days before they begin to work, under the penalty of 25l. for using any unentered place.

The officers of excise, upon request made, shall have free access in the daytime, to all places entered or made use of for making or keeping perry or cyder, and shall gauge, and report the contents

to the commissioners, leaving a copy for the maker. The duties shall be paid according thereto, within six weeks from such making charge; and the usual allowances shall be made in respect thereof.

Persons intending to sell or remove any cyder or perry in their possession, made before July 5, 1763, shall send a signed particular thereof to the next office of excise, ten days before the said 5th of July; that the officer may attend, and take an account thereof, and grant certificates occasionally for the removal of a like quantity, without charging the duty, &c.

No cyder or perry, exceeding six gallons, shall be removed, &c. without a certificate, on forfeiture thereof with the package. Officers of excise may seize the same. A time shall be limited, for which the certificate shall be in force.

Persons making cyder or perry to be consumed in their own private families only, shall be admitted to compound for the duties, they giving in a list of the number in family, and paying at the rate of 5s. per head, per annum. This composition shall be renewed annually, and the money paid down at the same time. The houses &c. of persons who shall thus compound, shall be exempted from survey or search. But upon increase of the family, a new list shall be given in; and 5d. per month per head, shall be paid for the additional number, during the subsisting unexpired term of the year. Compounders neglecting to deliver in such lists, and to pay their composition-money, shall be charged with the duty, and become liable to survey. Persons delivering false or defective lists, &c. shall forfeit 20l.

Children under eight years of age shall not be inserted in the lists. Compounders may sell, dispose of, or remove, any cyder or perry more than sufficient for their own use, giving two days notice to the proper officer, who shall attend, and take an account thereof, and charge the duties, and report the same to the excise-office; leaving a copy with the compounder. Such cyder or perry shall not be afterwards removed without a certificate. Compounders being guilty of any fraud, or in selling, exchanging, or delivering out cyder or perry, shall forfeit 20l.

No compounder shall let out, or lend his mill, or other utensils, for making cyder or perry, without giving three days previous notice to the proper officer to attend,

attend, and charge the duties; unless the cyder or perry be the property of another compounder, or of some person not liable to the duty; and no part of it shall be removed without a certificate; under penalty of 10l.

Persons using their own mills, &c. or procuring cyder or perry to be made at the mill, &c. of any other person, shall be deemed makers.

Compounders for malt, shall not be liable to compound, or pay duties, for cyder or perry, to be made and consumed in their own families; unless they shall sell, or otherways dispose of, any part thereof; in which case they shall comply with the directions given with respect to compounders in like circumstances.

Occupiers of tenements not rated above 40s. per ann. to the land-tax, and not making more than four hogsheads of cyder and perry in the whole in a year, shall be exempted from duties, or compounding.

These new duties on cyder and perry shall be drawn back on exportation; and upon distillation thereof into low wines and spirits; and upon the same being made into vinegar, and charged with the duties as such.

The penalty of opposing an officer in the execution of his office, or of rescuing, or staying any cyder or perry, after seizure made thereof, shall be 50l. for every such offence. Information for offences against this act by the makers of cyder or perry, shall be laid within three months after being committed; and notice thereof shall be given them.

Persons aggrieved by the judgment of any justice of the peace, touching the duties or penalties, may appeal to the quarter sessions; and the determination of the said court shall be final.

Appellants shall give notice to the other parties, and the court shall award costs as they see fit, to be levied by distraint.

For want of sufficient time intervening, an appeal may be made to the second quarter-sessions.

A re-hearing shall be had of the merits of the case upon appeals; and defects of form in the original proceedings may be rectified by the court.

All powers, rules, methods, penalties and clauses in act 12 Car. II. or in any other act relating to the revenue of excise, where not altered by this act, shall be put into execution with respect to the duties on cyder and perry.

The penalties and forfeitures relating thereto, shall be recovered or mitigated, as by the laws of excise, or in the courts at Westminster, or the court of exchequer in Scotland, and shall be employed, half to the use of the king, and half to him that shall sue.

The duty on cyder and perry brought from Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, or Alderney, shall be paid by the importer before landing, on penalty of being seized and forfeited.

The monies arising by the respective duties granted by this act, shall be entered in proper books in the auditors office, separately from each other, and from all other monies; and shall be a fund for the payment of the annuities chargeable on the principal sum of 5,000,000l. borrowed on the credit of this act.

Heads of the Militia Bill, which received the Royal Assent on March 24.

THE sum of 20,000l. being granted to his majesty, upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the unembodied militia, for one year, from the 25th day of March, 1762; in order that the charge of pay and cloathing for such militia may be duly and properly defrayed and satisfied,

Where the militia is or shall be raised, but not embodied, the receiver general of the county shall issue four months pay in advance, according to the establishment of pay here set down; that is to say, for the pay of four calendar months in advance, at the rate of 6s. a day for each adjutant; 1s. each Serjeant, with the addition of 2s. 6d. a week for each serjeant major; 6d. a day for each drummer, with the addition of 6d. a day for each drum major; five-pence a month for each private man and drummer, for defraying contingent expences; and also half a year's salary to the regimental and battalion clerks at the rate of 50l. a year, and allowances to the clerks of the general and subdivision meetings, at the rate of 5l. 5s. for each general meeting, and 30s. for each subdivision meeting; and pay for cloathing of the militia after the rate of 3l. 10s. for each serjeant, 2l. for each drummer, with the addition of 20s. for each serjeant major, and each drum major; and where the militia hath not already been cloathed, or not been cloathed within three years, 30s. for each private man.

The above sums shall not be paid, if pay

pay has not before been issued, till the lord lieutenant or deputies shall have certified to the treasury and receivers general the enrolment of three fifths of the men and officers.

The money shall be issued by the receiver general to the clerk of the regiment or battalion (except the allowances to the clerks of meetings) upon producing the warrant of his appointment; and for independent companies, to the respective captains, or to their order: A second payment shall also be made within three months after the first; and a third within three months after the second. Receipts of the persons to whom the money shall be so paid shall discharge the receivers general.

The regimental and battalion clerks shall pay in advance one month's pay to the adjutant, and two months pay to each captain, for the serjeants, serjeant major, drummers and drum major, and contingent expences of his company. Captains shall distribute the pay accordingly; and account for the same yearly to the clerk, or, if an independent company, to the receiver general; and pay back the surplus monies in his hands, except the contingent expences, which shall be accounted for, and applied to the general use of the regiment, &c. Captains of independent companies shall distribute the pay to their men and apply the money allowed for contingent expences.

The clerk shall retain money in his hands for his own salary; and shall discharge the clothing bills.

When the lord lieutenant and deputies shall have fixed the days of exercise, they shall certify the same to the receiver general, specifying the number of men and days they shall be absent from home. The receiver general shall issue thereupon pay for the men to the regimental clerk, &c. who shall pay over the same to the respective captains.

Captains shall make field returns to the commanding officer; and keep an account of every day's exercise, to be examined and compared with the return.

Captains shall make up their account of all monies received, by way of debtor and creditor, to be signed by them, and countersigned by the commanding officer, and delivered with the balance, to the clerk, or receiver general; which accounts shall be allowed to be sufficient vouchers at the receipt of the exchequer.

During the time the troops are embodied, and called out into actual service, and receive pay as the king's other forces, all pay from the receivers general shall cease.

The clerk of the general meetings shall be paid his allowance, upon producing an order from the lord lieutenant or three deputies; and the clerks of the subdivision meetings upon producing a like order from one deputy lieutenant, which orders shall discharge receivers general.

Regimental and battalion clerks shall give security for paying and accounting for the monies received by them; the bonds shall be lodged with the receivers general, and put in suit by them on non-performance of the condition; and they shall be intitled thereupon to full costs and charges, and 5 l. per cent. of the money recovered; the residue to be accounted for to the auditor.

The regimental and battalion clerks, and captains of independent companies, shall deliver in accounts of their receipts and disbursements, and pay over the balance to the receivers general; who shall transmit the accounts into the auditor's office. Penalties, &c. shall be recoverable in any court of record.

No fee shall be payable for any warrant or sum of money issued in pursuance of this act.

An Account of the new Piece called the ELOPEMENT; as lately acted at Drury-Lane, Theatre for the Benefit of Mr. Havard.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Thoughtless,	Mr. Havard,
Sensible,	Mr. Packer,
Lord Loveall,	Mr. Lee,
Lady Candid,	Mrs. Hopkins,
Mrs. Thoughtless,	Mrs. Davies,
Pompone,	Miss Pope,
Miss Thoughtless,	Miss Haughton,
Sportsmen, Servants, &c.	

MR. Thoughtless, a man of fashion, having married a most amiable woman, with whom he had received a very considerable fortune, and instead of returning her tenderness, or proving worthy of her esteem, behaving with a most insupportable indifference, and spending the principal part of his time among Newmarket jockeys, or the adventures of the hazard table: Miss Thoughtless, his sister, and Mr. Sensible, her lover, contrive a little scheme, to which Mrs. Thoughtless is prevailed upon at last to consent, of rousing him from his state of indifference and dissipation, and bringing him back to a conduct worthy of his understanding, and his character. In order to this, Mrs. Thoughtless is to pretend an elopement, and to behave as if her husband's usage had driven her to that extremity, and as if she neither ever wished a change in his conduct, nor desired a reconciliation. The better to carry on the design, the servants are all let into the secret, and directed in what manner to answer any enquiries of their master.

The appointed time for her departure being come, Mrs. Thoughtless sets out in a chair to lady Candid's, who is a relation of her husband's; and Mr. Sensible, according to the scheme concerted, proceeds to Almack's in Pall-Mall, where Mr. Thoughtless is supposed to be sitting, to give some hints that

C c 2

that may alarm him, and rouse up his suspicions in relation to his wife.—Mr. Sensible being admitted where Thoughtless is drinking, with some Newmarket sportsmen, mentions, as if accidentally, that he had just seen Mrs. Thoughtless in a chair, preceded by three flambeaux, as he supposed going to some rout. This being a manner in which that lady never used to appear, Thoughtless is startled at the information, seems very uneasy, and has his chagrin considerably increased by the receipt of an anonymous letter, which Sensible had privately sent for that purpose, telling him that Mrs. Thoughtless had actually eloped. Upon this he sets out instantly for home, and examines Pompone, his wife's woman; but she having received her instructions, only adds to his anxieties and increases his distress. Almost distracted, he sends for his sister to advise him; but here, instead of meeting either comfort or counsel, he finds nothing but animated reflections on the profligacy of his life, and invectives on the shameful inattention he has shewn to the happiness of his family. Mr. Sensible coming in, tells Thoughtless that his wife is at lady Candid's; and a letter just arriving from Mrs. Thoughtless herself, confirms his report. In the letter Mrs. Thoughtless laments the unhappy necessity that had compelled her to so disagreeable a step which was highly repugnant to those sentiments with which she had met him at the altar; but says, as from his behaviour to her, she was inclined to think it could not be disagreeable to him, she was less uneasy herself upon the point.—She further informs him, that she has put herself under the protection of a person of honour, a relation, and leaves it to his own humanity, without any interposition of their friends, to appoint the necessary allowance for her support; and hopes, that as she has bid adieu to all the pleasures of life, in her parting from him, he will take a little care that the necessities of it may be decently provided.

Thoughtless, who neither wants sense nor generosity, greatly affected by this letter, sets out immediately for lady Candid's, in order to procure a reconciliation with his wife. While he is waiting in a parlour for her ladyship's appearance, he breaks out into the following soliloquy, which may be taken as a specimen of the language and sentiments of the author.

"In what manner shall I behave; shall I reproach her? But won't that be reflecting upon myself, for having driven her to this extremity. I have a good mind to purchase her forgiveness by a thorough reformation: Ay, but damn it, how my friends would laugh at me?—why let them—who are they—a set of rascals who assemble with an infamous design upon each other's pockets—fools at best, who, having no grain of conscience themselves, laugh at every body who has."

Lady Candid coming in, a conversation ensues between her and Mr. Thoughtless, in which her ladyship artfully raises up his passion to the highest degree, and tells him that Mrs. Thoughtless is not in her house, for as she did not choose to countenance her elopement, that lady had put herself under the protection of Lord Loveall, her relation. Nothing could have so effectually tortured poor Thoughtless as this information: Lord Loveall had been a man of professed gallantry, had ruined a variety of women, and had formerly been a very great admirer of Mrs. Thoughtless, but refused by her friends on account of the profligacy of his character.—He was now, however much reformed, and the confederates had so good an opinion of him, that they even made him a principal agent in the execution of their design, in consequence of his being a party.—Pompone is dispatched to him with an account of their proceeding, and also to inform him, that Mr. Thoughtless vows vengeance against him for the supposed concealment of his wife.—Pompone having been among the number of those yielding fair ones who had been rather too complaisant to his lordship, he is talking of giving her a thousand pounds with whatsoever man she likes, as some compensation for that innocence of which he had dispossessed her; during this discourse a servant running in, announces the arrival of Mr. Thoughtless, and says he would not wait for an answer but had followed him up stairs.—Pompone, upon this, is thrust into a closet, but not so quick but Mr. Thoughtless has a view of her gown before she gets entirely in—fired with a supposition of her being his wife, he demands admittance in a very peremptory manner into the closet, and lord Loveall's assurances that it is not, have so little effect upon him, that he draws and demands satisfaction; my lord instantly follows his example, but Pompone, terrified at the noise of the swords, runs out of the closet shrieking, and causes a cessation of the combat.—Thoughtless, however, convinced from Pompone's appearance so unexpectedly, that my lord knows something of his wife, prepares for a renewal of the engagement, when Mr. Sensible coming in with news of Mrs. Thoughtless's having gone home, Thoughtless is immediately appeased, and politely apologizing to the nobleman, readily obtains an excuse, the good natured peer also accompanying him home in a carriage with Mr. Sensible.—A reconciliation immediately follows.—Mr. Thoughtless disclaims all his follies, declares an extravagant love for his wife, and determines to make her the happiest of women.—Sensible and Miss Thoughtless, agree upon their marriage, and the whole is happily concluded. The design of this piece we must think ill conducted in the most material point, for if all the women who live uneasy in a married state, were to follow

follow the example of Mrs. Thoughtless, we fear the precedent would be very dangerous; and that few would be found to imitate the conduct of her husband.

The dangerous Effects of Copper Vessels.

THAT mankind in general are pleased with novelty, is too evident to be denied; and yet they frequently appear to act upon an opposite principle; for health itself has been sacrificed to custom; but custom appears to exercise this superiority only with respect to such novelties as are of public utility, of which the following facts are a striking example.

River water has been always, and with great justice, regarded as more wholesome than any other; but it is frequently adulterated by so many mixtures, particularly of soil and mud, that it becomes necessary to purify it before it is fit for the household purposes. This purification has been attempted by many contrivances; but the most common method is to strain or filtre it through sand into a copper cistern, in which it is preserved for use. But it is well known that water forms upon copper a kind of canker or rust called verdigris, and that verdigris is one of the most violent poisons in nature; yet rather than quit an old custom, the greatest part of mankind are content to swallow some of this poison every day. It is indeed true, that they believe the ill effects of copper are prevented by its being tinned; but the tin that adheres to the copper is so extremely thin, that it is soon penetrated by the verdigris, which is produced by the water that insinuates itself through its pores; a fact which cannot be doubted, because the tin at length becomes green. Besides, such is the manner and figure in which cisterns are generally constructed, that the tinning may fail in many places without being perceived, so that the copper, being exposed to the immediate action of the water, must produce dreadful effects. It must, indeed, be confessed, that the water which is drawn from these cisterns is not often impregnated with such quantities of the verdigris as to kill suddenly, but it contains enough to bring on decay, and to occasion many chronical diseases, especially the slow fever, the cure of which is more difficult in proportion as the cause is less known. That there is verdigris in this water may also be demonstrated by throwing into it a small quantity of any volatile alkali, which will immediately tinge it with a paler or deeper blue, as the quantity of the verdigris which it contains in solution is greater or less. Water indeed, which is filtrated through porous stones, is extremely clear and limpid; but it acquires a petresying quality in its passage, which, at length, may produce fatal effects; and these stones are besides too dear for common use.

For these reasons M. Amy has proposed the use of lead or tin instead of copper cisterns; for though lead when it is dissolved by acids becomes strong poison, yet water produces no more effects upon it than upon tin, and M. Amy has contrived a varnish which preserves it from air: But his principal improvement is that of filtering the water through a sponge more or less compressed instead of sand or a stone, by which the water is not only rendered more clear but more wholesome; for sand is insensibly dissolved by the water so that in four or five years it will have lost a fifth part of its weight.

These cisterns, considered only as instruments of filtration, are made so small as to be portable even in the pocket, by which pit or well water (and in many places no other can be procured) may be freed from slime, the spawn of vermin, and other foulnesses which it always contracts. To M. Amy's treatise upon cisterns, is added a thesis which was maintained by M. Thierry, doctor of physic, in which the use of copper vessels in the dressing of victuals is proved to be a dangerous and pernicious practice. Copper, says M. Thierry, when it is handled yields an offensive smell, and if touched with the tongue, yields a sharp pungent taste, and even excites to vomit; those who manufacture it are often seized with fluxes, which are frequently attended with the most violent symptoms.

Verdigris (a very small quantity of which will produce colics, intolerable thirst, and universal convulsions) is no more than a solution of copper by vegetable acids; but every known menstruum, mineral-acids, fixed and volatile alkalis, every species of oil, water, and even the humidity of air, will penetrate and dissolve copper.

And if the prodigious divisibility of this metal be considered, there can be no room to doubt its being a most powerful and subtle poison. To the effects of this poison we are greatly exposed by the present use of copper utensils for the dressing our food.

The very air of the kitchen abounding with oleaginous and saline particles, penetrates and disposes them to dissolution before they are used; the different substances also which are used in seasonings are all such as are adapted to produce verdigris; and the power of these substances is increased greatly by the heat of the place, and the action of the fire. M. Thierry, after examining the qualities of several other metals in order to determine which may be introduced into the kitchen, instead of copper, gives the preference to iron.

Lead is easily dissolved by acids, alkalis, and oils, and its dissolution is poison. Tin appears to be noxious by the diseases of those who work on it; and it has been proved by the chymists to contain arsenic.

But iron, for the salutary effects of its rust,

rust, of its filings, and of the waters that it impregnates, and for the robust health and long life of those who work at the forge, must be regarded as the friend of man.

Iron is used both in pharmacy and cookery with success; and it is to be found in great plenty under our own soil, while we import the poison of copper at a great expence from abroad.

M. Thierry finishes his thesis by enumerating the various means by which the pernicious qualities of copper are communicated to whatever we eat or drink.

Our food receives its quantity of poison in the kitchen; the brewer mingles poison in our beer by boiling it in a large copper; and at the apothecary's it enters almost into every preparation.

Salt is distributed to the people from copper scales that are covered with verdegri; and the pastry-cook bakes our tarts in a copper patty-pan; but confections and syrups have yet greater power of destruction; for they are set over a fire in copper vessels which have not been tinned, and the verdegri is plentifully extracted by the acidity of the composition: And tho' we do not after all swallow death in a single dose, yet it is certain that a quantity of poison, however small, which is repeated with every meal, must produce more fatal effects than is generally believed. [See our last vol. p. 90. & seq. 123.]

A Letter from Henrie Fitz Alwine, first Lord Mayor of London, in the Shades, to a late Lord Mayor.

IT is with the greatest pleasure that I congratulate your lordship on the going through your late high office with so little prejudice to your health. Indeed I was afraid for you, but resolution, my lord, is of wonderful efficacy: as to my own part, I filled the chair four and twenty years, and upwards, successively, but then I was of a more robust, athletic and florid constitution than your lordship, as may be seen by a portrait of me at Draper's hall, London: it was indeed at the request of my fellow citizens, and no doubt you will be requested again, for can they forget the turtles, the dorees and the deserts of your lordship? or the balls, the drums and the routs of her ladyship? Folks here indeed think that great part of the money expended might be better applied, and that *so far from adding to the real dignity of the city*, it rather furthens the present corruption of its manners, and has a tendency to alter the very nature and constitution of things. But Oh! the brilliant interviews! The ecstatic tete a tetes! My lord! Your grace! &c. &c. Who would not be an alderman's lady? And what head aches not for a coronet? Times indeed are greatly altered since I was among you; our

manners, as our dishes were then something more simple and plain, and your lordship will excuse me, if I think, we were then rather more in character, as citizens. Good beef, venison, poultry and custard, with a little wine and a good deal of ale, and some *amusements* cyder, furnished out what was then thought an high entertainment, and we were every whit as hearty and merry, and our dames as honest and joyous, if not so *polite* as your lordship's cotemporaries: but now they tell me that your city feasts exceed any thing at court, even the coronation one; that you drink champagne, burgundy, claret, &c. as if they were the produce of your own country; that your dresses are superb, like princes of the land, that your ladies are as costly appurried as the Persians of old; in short that you turn night into day; and frugality out of doors; that a pompons profusion is all the taste, and that *economy* is a word hardly heard of among you, unless, from the mouth of a certain great lord, who, as I am informed, makes as little use of it. When I have the pleasure of seeing your lordship, we will discuss these matters more fully; till then I conclude, in the plain old Roman way, which I think as good as any,

VALL.

Henrie Fitz Alwine.

Address of the University of Oxford to the Peace.

To the king's most excellent majesty,

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of your university of Oxford, humbly beg leave to approach your royal presence with our most sincere and cordial congratulations on this happy occasion. Under your majesty's most auspicious administration each year teems with new blessings, and each year calls upon us to present unto your majesty, our just tribute of dutiful acknowledgments.

Your majesty, on your accession to the throne of these kingdoms, found the nation involved in a necessary, but expensive and destructive war; and your first care hath been to ease your subjects from this burden, and restore to them the blessings of peace. Your majesty's prudent and vigorous measures have compelled the enemy to accept of reasonable terms of accommodation, and happily put an end to a glorious and successful war, by a most advantageous and honourable peace.

We have likewise the further satisfaction, through your majesty's wise counsels and negotiations, to see this blessing become general; and all Christendom, which had long groaned under the calamities of war, enjoying the benefits of quiet and repose.

Such an event, however extensively beneficial and universally interesting, is in a more particular manner favourable to nurseries of religion

1763.

ECLIPSE CALCULATED.

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religion and learning: That religion, whose peculiar characteristic is peace and benevolence, those arts and sciences, which chiefly delight in peace, and always flourish most in times of public tranquillity.

Permit us, dread sir, on this joyful occasion, to give the strongest assurances of our inviolable attachment to your majesty's person and government: And we promise ourselves all happiness and prosperity under your majesty's mild and impartial administration, by being in peace with the neighbouring kingdoms, and at unity among ourselves. That your majesty may enjoy a long and happy reign, that the blessings of peace may attend it, and that the arts of Peace adorn it, is the ardent wish and earnest prayer of your ever grateful and loyal university.

Given at our house of convocation, this 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1763.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

"It is highly acceptable to me to receive these your warm congratulations on the re-establishment of the public tranquillity; an event so interesting to humanity, so peculiarly connected with the advancement of religion, and the improvement of letters. Your zealous

End

lous and unwearied attention to those great and important objects of your care and duty, justly entitle you to my countenance and constant protection."

They were all most graciously received; and had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

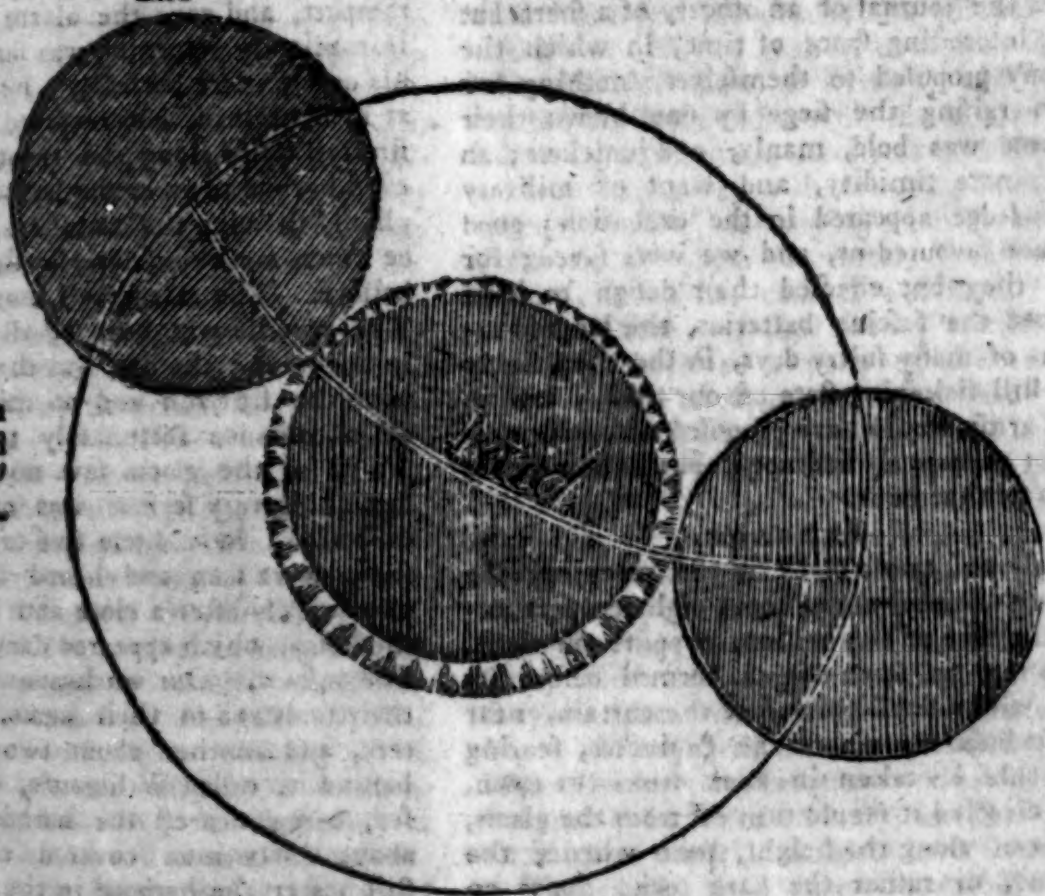
THERE will happen a famous annular eclipse of the sun, in the year 1764; the times of which I have sent you, as graphically computed from Dr. Halley's tables; with a true type or delineation thereof: Inserting the same in your next Magazine, will greatly oblige,

Your constant reader,
Hitchin, and humble servant,
April 6, 1763. ROB. LANGLEY,

Officer in the royal revenue of excise.

April 1, 1764, in the morning, the sun will be eclipsed in $9^{\circ} 12' 11''$.

	H. M. S.	
Beginning	9 15 45	} At Hitchin, in Hertfordshire apparent time.
Middle	10 42 42	
Visible conjunction	10 43 18	
End	12 12 1	
Duration	2 56 16	
Digits eclipsed	11 1'	



Note, the lat. of Hitchin is $51^{\circ} 55'$, and longitude $0^{\circ} 20'$ west, from London.

Beg.

H. M. S.

Beginning	9 15 21	} April 1, in the morn- ing appa- rent time.
Middle	10 4 58	
End	12 13 28	
Duration	2 58 7	
Digits eclipsed	11 1'	

Remark.

The foregoing computation was made, according to Mr. Dunthorne's precepts, by the method of parallaxes; but the following times were obtained without the consideration of parallaxes; according to Dr. Keil's method in his astronomical lectures.

Remark. In lat. $0^{\circ} 5'$ south, long. $25^{\circ} 16'$ west from London, the eclipse first of all begins at sun-rise, in the supreme point of his vertical diameter. In lat. $20^{\circ} 16'$ N. long. $48^{\circ} 30'$ W. the eclipse will be central at the rising of the sun's center. In lat. $48^{\circ} 42'$ N. long. $18^{\circ} 22'$ E. the sun will be centrally in the nonagesimal degree. In lat. $64^{\circ} 20'$ N. long. $11^{\circ} 50'$ E. the sun will be centrally eclipsed at noon. In lat. $21^{\circ} 26'$ N. long. $11^{\circ} 50'$ E. the sun's upper, will be just touched by the moon's lower limb, in the meridian. In lat. $76^{\circ} 54'$ N. long. $116^{\circ} 5'$ E. the sun will set centrally eclipsed. In lat. $57^{\circ} 3'$ N. long. $80^{\circ} 53'$ E. the eclipse ends at sun-set, and wholly leaves the earth. (See p. 144.)

Extract from the Journal of an Officer at the Havanna, containing some interesting Particulars of the Siege, not hitherto set in a true Light to the Public.

S I R,

THE honest gentleman who wrote the journal of our expedition against the Havanna, as sent home by authority and published in the Gazette, on Sat. the 11th, and Thursd. the 30th of Sept. 1762, appears to have been uninformed of many interesting circumstances of that campaign, and misinformed in many more; I therefore send you an extract from the journal of an officer, of a short but very interesting space of time, in which the enemy proposed to themselves, nothing less than raising the siege by one blow: their scheme was bold, manly, and judicious; an effeminate timidity, and want of military knowledge appeared in the execution; good fortune favoured us, and we were saved; for had they but effected their design to have burned the fascine batteries, the languid labours of many sultry days, in the then sickly and still sickening state of our troops, few in that army would have proposed to make new ones; perhaps all had not kept up their hopes even to that hour.

EXTRACT.

July 22, two o'clock in the morning, the miners were advanced about eighteen feet under the face of the bastion, opposite our right. The sap, in some degree, formed before its face, and a small portion of the curtain, near the palisades; where the engineers, fearing it should be taken in flank from the town, had directed it should turn off from the glacis, and run along the height, from whence the ground, or rather the bare rock, slopes on either side to the sea and harbour. The brigadier of the day disapproving this turning off from the glacis, where only there was earth to carry on a work difficult and tedious, in open view of the batteries from the town and harbour, and which would draw their fire on that flimsy line we called a sap, which, towards the sea, advanced from our

batteries to the glacis, the only communication we had; he therefore sent for capt. Dixon, engineer of the night, took him close along the palisades to the left, shewed him that there, and there only, our sap could be easy and safe to carry on, and when made would command the entrance of the ditch, and front attacked: the engineer approving of this alteration, directed the workmen accordingly.

The appearance of the atmosphere foretelling the approach of day, a serjeant and twelve men were ordered to look into the spur, which advanced from the Moro a little towards the sea; but something lower than the level of the rampart, from whence it ran out. They had orders to make no noise, to observe that work, the nature of its communication with the body of the fort, and (if possible) the state of the garrison. They got over the narrow slip of rock, which led to the entrance of the mine, then descending a ladder, in a confined notch in the rock, to the edge and level of the sea, from thence mounted a taller ladder, and got up to the top of the parapet (these ladders had been placed the night before, by two engineers, who reported they had been discovered, and large stones thrown down upon them) but the third man was scarcely now on the top of this ladder when about 12 Spaniards, who were lying close on their faces, bounced up, ran into the rampart, and gave the alarm. The serjeant immediately returning was sent back to obey his orders more perfectly; he was soon fired at in his return, but received no harm: this fire ran quite along the front attacked, and even beyond towards the harbour; its violence plainly shewing the numbers in the fort to be much more considerable, than many would believe. The alarm bell rang in the Moro. The reveillé was beat by all the drummers in the town; the day was then faintly broke upon the horizon and no more. Our posts at a distance fortunately took the alarm. These at the glacis saw no cause, though something very serious was on the point of execution; in a little two or three dropping shot, were seen and heard towards our left and quickly after a close and heavy fire from musketry, which appeared dangerous from the first instant. Our workmen throwing down their tools ran to their arms. Dixon's battery, and another about two hundred yards behind it, called Williams's, were first exposed, being nearest the harbour; a party of about thirty men covered each, advanced still nearer the harbour in the coppice, which almost covered all the ground, leaving clear, only about two hundred yards, close to the glacis and harbour side. Lieutenant Henry, of the 34th, commanded that party near Dixon's, these were placed in a stone quarry as in a kind of covert-way: Lieut. colonel Stuart, of the 90th, commanded the other, his men were placed behind some fascines, which

had been thrown there for other purposes, besides an abatti of a prickly sort of West-Indian shrub ran before, a little without the coppice: The guards in those batteries near at hand, were also small, but an hundred and fifty men under the command of major Farmer of the 34th, were posted in the burnt battery about one hundred yards from Dixon's; he had his men under arms before the alarm, and had marched off an hundred without delay, to support those posts, conformable to the orders he had received a few hours before: The brigadier of the day passing there soon after, took the remaining fifty, but in a little was joined by the royal, who to oppose such attempts had been encamped close by, under shelter of the rock, and these being also under arms, on receiving an order, came up full speed: The fifty were then sent back, for the fire had spread towards the sap, which the burnt-battery in some sort protected. The royal were led directly to Stuart's post, and found major Farmer marching out to the left; they passed close upon his right hand, till clear of the coppice, when, turning full to the right, to gain the enemies flanks they marched in file strait to that rock, which sloping gently to the land, covered our men from the floating batteries, and from those of the town; but to the harbour it falls, at once, a steep precipice: such is the ground back to the Spanish redoubt, but advancing to the Moro slopes down to the harbour so as to afford an easy ascent, and is exposed to the fire of all those batteries: There they landed 1500 men, and up these heights they marched to attack our posts expecting to be soon joined by their remaining force from the town; they had forced neither, and we had suffered little; Stuart's, two or three wounded; Henry's suffered, being taken in front and flank, more, and thus seven fell by the first fire: they also attempted our sap; lieutenant Forbes of the Royal, an experienced officer for that rank, and the same who without hesitation led the first fifty men that assaulted the Moro, and when possessed of the rampart disposed of them judiciously till further supported; this lieutenant had the charge of the sap the moment of the attack. All our troops remained firm; the enemy; ignorant and timid immediately shrunk aside from before their fire: It had lasted about ten or fifteen minutes, if in such circumstances one may guess at time: But not having knowledge to make use of their numbers in the first moments, and being taken in flank by the Royal and major Farmer's party, no wonder they soon were driven down the hill in confusion. Lieutenant Ashe, a valiant young officer, not wanting prudence, who brought up the Royal with so much speed, was mortally wounded on this attack. The foremost of the flying enemy, seizing what boats remained, put off; the rest shifting from place to place, and calling on their April, 1763.

friends a cross the harbour, as people in despair. Our affairs required that they should smart for such attempts, which hazarded our all; the faintness of the light was no small advantage to those troops, whose strength was not in numbers. The whole was therefore ordered to advance; the Royal, major Farmer's corps, and parties that had been sent from each of these, into the coppice between Stuart and Henry, when first they marched up; these in all about 230 men pushing forward formed a curved line of a single rank on the top of heights, from whence their shot centering on these trembling herds, stung them severely; while they, confused from their bad situation, returned a faint and unequal fire: Thus having continued some time, it was judged prudent to order the troops to return; for insensibly they had descended half way the hill, and the light becoming stronger would have exposed them clear marks to the cannon of their floating batteries, to those of their frigate, to those of Punto-fort, to their North Bastion, and to those of their lines; all which were the more formidable, as we were within reach of their grape shot, and as yet we had not one cannon to oppose them. The troops for these reasons being ordered back, the brigadier of the day went to enquire how matters had passed near Dixon's battery; passing by Stuart's post, he sent that officer to repeat his orders, and quicken the execution. Having gone far enough to see all was well and quiet at Dixon's, and hearing the fire still continue on the side of the hill and growing more uneasy as the day advanced, he returned to those troops, repeating order upon order, and urging them to be expeditious, got them fortunately back to the heights, before one cannon was fired. Our troops no sooner regained the top of the hill but they perceived a party of the enemy, nearly within musket shot; they had been permitted to pass by the Spanish redoubt, and came to relieve their distressed friends below, but too late: The brigadier of the day being wounded, major Farmer then took the command, attacked and soon drove them from whence they came: Then placing his men, near the edge of the precipice, they with safety fired down into the boats: There they were soon joined by some regiments who began to arrive from camp. Shortly after began a violent cannonading: Gen. Keppel was arrived at Dixon's battery, and the Royal Americans, these he ordered down the hill.

Thus ended their sally, about sun-rising, with little loss to us, if we compare the number of our killed with those of the enemy, or if we consider that our all was then contended for; but when we reflect on the then feeble state of our troops, and the worth of those who fell, we must confess every man we lost was much to be regretted.

To the PRINTER of the PUBLIC
ADVERTISER.

SIR,
THE following came into my hands by accident; and if you think it will be any entertainment to your readers, it is at your service. I had lett an apartment to a certain great doctor, who advertised that he was to be consulted at my house at such and such hours. At last the doctor thought fit to decamp and go abroad, leaving nothing behind him but this letter to satisfy me for my rent,

I am, your humble servant,

H. S.

To Doctor ———.

Hond Sir,

AS I see you ave Afferdavids at the end off your bil, I shall be redy too sarve you as chep as any bodey in London wil do. I Ave bin imploide by a grat maney Doctors to sware for hem, and I will sware wat you plesse, butt you must kep itt a sicritt. I ham verry thinn in my bodey, and lok siccelly, so as how the Justis will believe I ave ben cewrd. I will sware before my Lord Mare, or any of the sittin Aldurmens, excep Justis Feeldin, for he fond me out onct, for swarin falsley for the Grek Water Doctor. I wil alsoe drau up the Afferdavids if you plesse, for I was bredd to phizzic myself, and no most of the turms and ard wurd. Mye pric for a Kansur is five shillings, and the sam for the fool dizzies, and the Kin zewel. Plesse to dirrec for me at Mrs. Jonion's in Lon Lain, Chepside.

Your humbel sarvant to command,

JOHN WITTAKER.

P. S. I shant sware by mye one name, but aney others, and mye wif wil sware alsoe, iff you want her.

Report of the State of the City Hospitals for the last Year.

St. Bartholemew's.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	6178
Trusses given by a private hand to	20
Trusses given by the hospital to	28
Buried this year	390
Remaining under cure	536

In all 7152

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	6309
Buried this year	369
Remaining under cure	480
Out-patients	220

Total 7468

Christ's Hospital.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, ten whereof were instructed in the mathematics	124
Buried the last year	10
Remaining in this hospital	972

Total 1126

Bridewell Hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	634
Maintained in several trades, &c.	63
Total	703

Bethlem Hospital.

Admitted into this hospital	207
Cured	150
Buried	78
Remaining under cure	231
Total	666

Extract of a Letter from Leeds, March 16, 1763.

ABOUT two months ago I had an opportunity of conversing with Robert Oglebie, the old travelling tinker, and took the following account from him; if it will be of any service to you to publish in your Magazine, you have liberty to communicate it.

"He seems to be a healthy strong man, and carries his budget at his back, and works at his trade, and does not appear to be above 80 years of age, and says he has not eaten any flesh meat for twelve years, but lives chiefly on bread and milk, butter, cheese, and puddings. He travels twice a year from Rippon to York, thence to Leeds, and home again, and complains of the badness of trade this war time, and the scarcity of money: he carries along with him the following copy of a register belonging to the church at Rippon.

"Robert Oglebie, son of John Oglebie, of Rippon, born November the 16th, 1634, as appears by the parish register. Witness my hand,

SETH ROWE, clerk."

He says he was born at Rippon, and placed out apprentice to Mr. Wm. Sellers, of York, coppersmith and bell-founder, and served him seven years, and worked with him afterwards as a journeyman; from thence he went to Hull, and was pressed for a soldier in the second year of king James II. and sent over to Holland in brig. Stanhope's battalion; was with king William at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland; was wounded in the thigh at the siege of Brussels, and discharged at Amsterdam. He afterwards served queen Anne, was at the battles of Almanza and Malplaquet, and continued a soldier under king George the 1st, and king George II, till he obtained his discharge. He was a soldier in all forty-eight years, and says he has six sons now in the army. He married at the age of twenty-two, and lived with his wife seventy three years, and had by her twenty-five children, twelve sons and thirteen daughters; his wife died about 13 years ago. His father lived to the age of 140 years, and there is a monument erected for him in Tanfield church near Rippon.

Yeur's, &c."

A List of Fairs, held in the Month of May,
in England and Wales, fixed and moveable.

1. Little Brickhill, Burnham (Bucks),
Carleon, Castle-Cary, Charing, Col-
lumpston, Colliton, Fowey, Greenstreet,
Hammermith, Harwich, Haselmere,
Lancaster, Lantissent, Laxfield, Lowe-
stoft, North Petherton, Penryn, Reading,
Rufford, Shoreham, Stockport, Stone-
house, Tarperley, Totness, Wingham,
Wirksworth, Wittersham
2. Cleobury Mortimer, Coventry, Oldham,
Redruth, Stogursey, West Haddon
3. Aldborough, Broadcliff, Bromyard, Bar-
ton Underwood, Bury (Lancash.) Cas-
tle Hedingham, Chard, Colnbrook.
Heitfbury, Higham Ferrys, Highbick-
ington, Oxford, Poulton, Tidswell,
Tregony, Wells, Worstead
4. Ampthill, Bewdley, Boston, Brecknock
Castlecumbe, Chagford, Cheddar, Ches-
terfield, Earith, Elmstead, Frodsham,
Gosport, East Harling, Henfield, Hod-
nett, Ipswich, Kellington, Lidney, Nor-
thallerton, Northampton, North Duf-
field, Nutley, Overton, Probus, Shapp,
Tamworth, Tenby, Torrington, Wil-
ton, Wooburn, Wooller, Wotton Bas-
set, Wrotham
5. Caxton, Chorley, Llanrhiader, Pentraeth
Mon, Tenterden
6. Ambersbury, Bourn, Brigstock, Buck-
ingham, Coine, Castle-Town, Chaw-
ley, Chippenham, Chipping Nor-
ton, Colehill, Dunmow, Dursley,
Gwethrin, Halstead, Hunmanby, Iving-
hoe, Kendal, Knareborough, Knighton,
Llanerchymedd, Lewes, Lifs, Maccles-
field, Meer, Nantglyn, Okeham, Pens-
ford, Pleasley, Riborough, Stallbridge
Stoke under Hamden, Tavistock, Tre-
ganth, Uttoxeter, Wem, Wymondham
7. Talybont
8. Braintree, Crawley, Dudley, Hawarden,
Hallingden, Kighley, Market Bosworth,
Padiham
9. Deheidd, Holdty, Horsebridge, Mat-
lock, Tockington, Old Tye Common in
Hartfield
10. Allentown, Caerleon, Fring, Solyhull
11. Alkng, Crediton, Dolegelly, Eglwysfach,
Llanidlos, Stanes
12. Alkrifton, Alnwick, Andover, Bagbor-
West, Barnsley, Bilpar, Blackheath,
Brading, Burgh, Burwash, Cawood,
Chelmsford, Congleton, Corfe-Castle,
Crickhowell, Evershot, Ewell, Faking-
ham, Haverfordwest, Haverhil, Hert-
ford, Lamborn, Lanufydd, Lanvichangel,
Ledbury, Leicester, Leighton, (Hua-
tingdonsh.) Linfield, Lingfield, Litch-
field, Little mountrain, Lymington,
Maidstone, Milthop, Mold, Pains Castle,
Pembroke, Pentre, Penybent, Rippon,

- Rowlands's Castle, Sr. Stephen's Sher-
stone, Silsoe, Smith, Stanstead, Stoke,
(Suffolk), Storington, Stow on the
Would, Stroud, Sturminster, Swaffham,
Trefrhiw, Touchester, Tuxford, Wade-
bridge, Warwick, Wendover, Wenlock,
Wivilscombe
13. Blackheath, Brent, Burnley, Darley,
Flash, Haverhill, Leominster, Oswestry,
Pwllhely, Rippon
 14. Abergavenny, Arundel, Bala, Berkley,
Brans-Burton, Bungay, Chelmsford,
Chertsey, Denbigh, Elstow, Fairford
Goldanger, Haltwessel, Hamstreet, Hart-
lepool, Holloway, Newark, Nuneaton
Oakhampton, Pembroke, Ramsbury,
Rochdale, Stafford, Stratford upon Avon,
(Warwicksh.) Stretton Church, Tatter-
shall, Tewksbury, Thetford, Titchfield,
Towyn, Uckfield, Waltham Abbey,
Weighton, Winchelsea, Woolbridge
 15. Benenden, Bettws, Chatham
 16. Caergwrely, Carnarvon, Eversley, Llan-
gerniew, Macynleth, Winchcomb
 17. Ashford, Brentford, Bolney, Groom-
bridge, Hay, Holbeach, Newton (Lan-
cash.) Penrice, Rudham
 18. Aulcester, Brentford, Dorstone, Hand-
ford, Llanfannon, Leek, Westfield,
Woltingham
 19. Brentford, Helmsley-Black-Moor, Here-
ford, Shefford, South wick, Stratton
 20. Racham, St. Udey, Wedlow, Wickham
 21. Ashborne, Blackburn, Culmstock, East-
church, Hatherleigh, Lamberhurst, (Suf-
sex), Seilinge, Sputty, Trecastle, Wel-
don, White Smith
 22. Abbots Bromley, Dunstable, Maenclo-
chog Ruabon
 23. Albrighton, Appleshaw, Brastead, Cric-
cieth, Darking, Gray, Gueslin, Halla-
ton, Preston, (Kent), Sodbury, Wragby
 24. Cotwen, Huddersfield, Kidwely, Llanvyl-
ling, Louth, Marshfield, Testinivg,
Woods-Corner
 25. Cuckfield, Sandhurst
 26. Camelford, Donnington, Dalwich, Malmf-
bury
 27. Horsted-Kaynes, Pett, Thaxtead
 28. St. German's Newport (Salop)
 29. Ham, near Richmond, New Buckenham,
Lawhaden, Llanymyneck, Toller Down
 30. Ackhole, Ardingley, Cranbrook, Hitchin,
Mayfield, Rochester, Toller Down,
Wells
 31. Eastchurch, Llangollen, Talgarth

Moveable Fairs in May.

Saturday before the 1st, at South Moulton
Friday after the 1st, at Bishop-Castle
First Monday, at Cockermouth
First Tuesday, at Bringham, Hambleton
First Friday, at Crowcomb
Second Tuesday, at Leigh, (Essex)

Second Wednesday, at Worley-Common
Second Friday at Leyburn, Waltham (Hampshire)

Tuesday before the 11th, at Egton
Tuesday after the 11th, at North-Moulton
Second Monday after the 11th at Swindon
Second Wednesday after the 11th, at Market-Deeping

Friday se'nnight before the 12th, at Reeth
Monday before the 12th, at Stamford
Tuesday before the 12th, at Harrold
Wednesday before the 12th, at Dewsbury
Thursday before the 12th, at Porlock
Friday after the 12th, at Lansawell
Second Friday after the 12th, at Charlbury
Third Wednesday, at Northleach
Third Saturday, at Wainfleet
Last Monday, at Crowle
Last Wednesday, at Aberforth
Last Thursday, at Alston, Baldock-moor
Last Friday, at Chipping-Norton.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the King's most excellent majesty,
The humble address of the chancellor, masters
and scholars of the university of Cambridge.

May it please your majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of your university of Cambridge, beg leave to approach your majesty's throne, and to express the warmest sentiments of our duty and gratitude to your majesty for your tender regard to the true happiness of your people, in concluding an expensive, though successful war, by a safe and honourable peace. An event which, we trust, will be attended with the greatest blessings and advantages to us, and our latest posterity.

We have had frequent occasions, in the continuance of the late just and necessary war, to admire the fortitude and greatness of mind, with which your majesty pursued every measure that could contribute either to the glory, or the security of your kingdoms. Permit us to declare our most affectionate sense of that goodness of heart, which has disposed your majesty, even in midst of your triumphs, to put a happy period to the manifold calamities of war, and to complete your amiable character, the friend of mankind, and the father of your people.

It is with a peculiar satisfaction that your university of Cambridge embraces every opportunity of presenting themselves before your majesty, the heir and descendant of princes, who stand enrolled with our most munificent patrons and benefactors. And we shall always gratefully acknowledge that our invariable attachment to your majesty's illustrious house has been distinguished by many eminent and repeated marks of royal favour. We shall humbly hope, that our perseverance in the same good principles and practices will al-

ways recommend us to the same gracious favour and protection.

It shall be our particular attention, as it is our most bounden duty, to instil into those, who are committed to our care, the highest regard for our holy religion, every sentiment of loyalty and affection to their king, and every principle of obedience to the laws and constitution of their country.

May your majesty, who are formed to be the delight and happiness of any people, be for ever possessed of the hearts of all your subjects! May that purity of manners, that undissembled piety, of which your majesty is so illustrious an example, effectually promote and recommend the cause of virtue and true religion. May it check the progress of all open vice and profaneness! And may that God, whom you so faithfully serve, long, very long, preserve your majesty the most beloved sovereign of an united, a dutiful, and an affectionate people!

To which his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

THE just sentiments which you express, in this dutiful address, of the peace, which the Providence of God has enabled me to conclude, give me particular satisfaction. By continuing to educate the youth committed to you, in the principles of loyalty, virtue, and piety, you will perform a most acceptable service to me: And as it is my earnest desire to contribute to the advancement of true religion, and useful learning, the university of Cambridge cannot doubt of my constant favour and protection."

They were all most graciously received, and had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand.

The following is a true Copy of a Letter written by a Noble Duke to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.

Rev. Sir, C—t, April 6, 1763.

I Received here Yesterday the favour of your letter of the 4th, transmitting to me the address, which the university have thought proper to make to his majesty, on occasion of the peace.

I am extremely sorry, that any thing should prevent my attending the university with their address to the king. Nobody can be more ready, and desirous, to shew his duty, and loyalty, to his majesty, upon all occasions, than myself; or, as far as in me lies, to promote and encourage, in the university, those principles of steadiness and affection to the protestant succession, happily established in his majesty, and his royal family, which now, for many years, I have had the pleasure to see so uniformly pursued, and so warmly exerted there.

I apprehend, from several expressions in the address, which I own I cannot approve, and which

which I should have objected to, if I had been previously consulted, that my attendance, upon this occasion, will not be consistent with the part, which I, and other lords, thought ourselves obliged to take, when the consideration of the preliminaries was before the parliament. I therefore hope, that it will not be thought want of duty to the king, or of respect to the university, (in neither of which will I ever be guilty of the least failure) if I desire you, Sir, (as has been very frequently done in our late chancellor's time) to acquaint the secretary of state, that the university had agreed upon an address to his majesty; and that you desire to know from his lordship, when you,

and the university, may attend his majesty with it. This, I believe, has been the method most frequently followed by the university of Oxford, and in several instances, as I mentioned before, in the duke of Somerset's time.

If you write to the secretary of state, as soon as you receive this, you may have his lordship's answer, time enough for you to come to town on the Monday, if his majesty should think proper to appoint (as you suppose) Wednesday, this day se'nnight, for receiving the university.

I am, &c.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

HYMEN to ELIZA.

By Lord LYTTLTON.

MADAM, before your feet I lay
This ode upon your wedding day,
The first indeed I ever made,
For writing odes is not my trade:
My head is full of household cares,
And necessary dull affairs;
Besides that sometimes jealous frumps
Will put me into doleful dumps.
And then no clown beneath the sky
Was ere more ungallant than I;
For you alone I now think fit
To turn a poet and a wit—
For you whose charms, I know not how,
Have power to smooth my wrinkled brow,
And make me, though by nature stupid,
As brisk, and as alert, as Cupid.
These obligations to repay,
When e'er your happy nuptial day
Shall with the circling years return,
For you my torch shall brighter burn;
Than when you first my pow'r ador'd;
Nor will I call myself your lord,
But am (as witness this my hand)
Your humble servant at command,

HYMEN.

Dear child, let Hymen not beguile
You, who are such a judge of style,
To think that he these verses made,
Without an abler penman's aid;
Observe them well, you'll plainly see,
That every line was writ by me,

CUPID.

ANACREON, ODE XXXVI.

BUSY Rhetor, hence away,
Dictate not to me, I pray;
What care I for all your rules?
Love and Bacchus hate the schools.
Teach me not, then, what to say,
Teach Anacreon to be gay:
Teach me not then how to think,
Teach Anacreon how to drink.

See the envious hand of time,
Robs Anacreon of his prime!
See the wrinkles knit my brow!
See the silver tresses flow!
Cease, then cease your pedant strain;
Fit for philosophic brain.
Since, my friend, I'm growing grey,
I'll be merry whilst I may;
Drink and revel it away.
Quickly boy—nay faster pour;
Death, perhaps, is at the door:
Quick then—least I drink no more.

ROGERS.

LOVE ELEGY.

Written at — College, Oxford.

THE solemn hand of fable suited night,
Enwraps the silent earth with mantle
dear;
Thick murky clouds obscure Diana's light,
Nor shines one star the dusky scene to cheer.
O'er the sad mansion, hid in awful gloom,
The Æthiop darkness spreads her ebon sway
Save that alone from yonder studious room,
The wasting taper sheds a feeble ray.

Now while the tenants of this sacred dome,
Turn the grave page, or sink to soft repose,
Along the gothic cloisters let me roam,
And, deep in thought, the lazy moments
lose.

Now breathes the whistling storm a mourn-
ful song,
And patt'ring drops the drizzly tempest tell,
Whilst echo roves the lonely vaults among,
Sadly-responsive to the midnight bell.

And hark! The pensive owl with boding
strain,
Shrieks notes of terror from the learned
grove; [pain,
Ah! horrid sounds! Full well ye soothe my
Full well your music greets despairing love.

No

No longer now around the social bowl,
I join the jocund laugh, or chearful lay,
But pour in ceaseless groans my love-sick
soul,
Till fades the lamp at bright Aurora's ray.

How at the fragrant hour of rising morn,
Would throbbing transport rush thro' every
vein,
To hear the swelling shout, and echoing horn,
Call the gay hunter to the sportive plain.

But, ah! the sprightly joys of youth are fled,
In sighs and tears my waneing life I wear;
So the pale lilly hangs its drooping head,
When chilling hoar-frosts blast the vernal
year.

Philosophy! thou guardian of the heart,
Oh, come! in all thy rigid virtue drest,
With manly precept ease the killing smart,
And drive this tyrant from my wounded
breast.

Oft would my eye disdainful balmy sleep,
Thy form divine thro' every path explore;
Fathom with restless toil each maxim deep,
And hang incessant o'er thy awful lore.

Alas! oppos'd to love, how weak! How
frail!

Are all the reasons of th' unfeeling sage!
No dull advice can o'er his pow'r prevail,
Or the keen pangs his dart inflicts, assuage.

Yes, tyrant, yes, thou must retain thy pow'r,
Till my torn bosom yields to stronger death;
Still must I love, e'en in that fatal hour,
And call on Delia with my latest breath.

And when all pale, my lifeless limbs extend,
And fate has seal'd th' irrevocable doom;
May then my mem'ry find a faithful friend,
To write these numbers on my peaceful tomb:

"Here rests a youth, who love, and sorrow's
slave,

Gave up his early life to pining care;
Till worn with woe, he sought in this calm
grave,

A safe retreat from anguish, and despair."

So when the stone lies o'er my clay-cold
head,

If chance fair Delia to the place draw near,
With one sad sigh she may lament me dead,
And bathe the senseless marble with a tear.

*On a Bookseller, who refused to print a Poem,
because the Subject was too moral and reli-
gious.*

SAYS D— to Newcomb your piece I
have read;
But how came the fancy and whim in your
To dream or imagine your poem should hit,
The taste of the town, without scandal or wit?
Had the streets which you sent born a little
prophane, [and Vane;
They had much better pleas'd a gay Murray

The vestals of Drury, and nymphs of White-
hall, [chas'd them all

Would have fled to my shop. And have per-
If the news of a hell to St. James's you carry,
One lady will faint, and another miscarry.
One half would laugh out, and the other
would stare,

If they view in your volume a creed or a pray'r.
You would throw the whole circle at cards
into fits, [your wits;

Who would swear you were crazy and out of
Lords, viscounts, and dukes, would your mag-
gots arraign,

And vote you a little disturb'd in your brain.
Had your poem been garnish'd with modish
chit chat,

How Fanny said this, and how Chloe did that;
Lac'd with baudry and smut, had you pub-
lish'd a play, [day.

I could sell off two thousand, at least, the first
By the belles of Great Britain, and madams of
France,

A bible's less priz'd than a play or romance,
If e'er you expect that your poems should hit,
Pray, less of your morals, and more of your
wit. [air,

Some merry lampoons, or some frolicksome
But none of your collects, your anthems, and
prayers:

For, whate'er you may fancy, you live in an age
When the church does not pay half so well
as the stage. [that shines,

On my shelves 'tis gay humour and genius
I ne'er got a groat by your solemn divines,
Their sermons how barren, their credit how
small! [all.

One St. John is found much too hard for them
A text from their pulpit may gracefully drop,
Which would sound very odd in a bookseller's
shop. [Greek,

Dear doctor, tho' skill'd both in Hebrew and
You had much better preach for five shillings
a week,

Than publish such verse—ser, whatever, is in it,
If serious, it ne'er pays for paper and print.
Tho' your learning is great, and your know-
ledge profound,

Morality sells but at three-pence a pound.
With your grocer then treat, he will give you
the price,

Of your poem, to wrap up his ginger and rice;
Or if you write on, I advise you to go,
Ere your madness increases, and talk with
Monroe.

O D E.

YES, Delia—'Tis at length too plain,—
My boasted liberty how vain
Thy eyes triumphant prove:
My freedom now I cease to boast,
But think that freedom nobly lost,
By serving thee and love.
I talk'd, I laugh'd, with every fair,
No jealous pang, no anxious care,
Did e'er my heart perplex;
'Till I beheld, too lovely maid!
In thee, with every grace display'd,
The charms of all thy sex.

The rich perfumes Arabia yields,
The wealth that crowns Sicilia's fields,
Or fair Britannia's isle;
The silver treasures of the mine,
The golden sands, the gems that shine
In India's burning soil.
Tho' half mankind with toil pursue,
With more than stoic ease I view
Such glitt'ring toys as these:—
But when the maid I love appears,
A thousand hopes, a thousand fears,
Distract my soul, and please.

H. P.

EPIGRAM.

WHAT halcyon days, they cry'd, would
Follow peace!
Pleasy would teem, and all our burthens cease.
Instead of that, a new excise we see,
And e'en our apples must not grow Scot-free.
AN OLD WESTMINSTER.

ADDRESS from a certain City.

PLUMP'D up with plumb-pudding,
Plumb-dumpling and porridge,
We your m—y's mayor, court, and commons
Of N—h,
In our notions of liberty never mistaken,
And "firm as your m—y's virtues un-
shaken,"
Return you our thanks by our friend Mr.
B—n:
Our thanks for a peace, now your arms are
victorious,
As lasting and safe as 'tis happy and glorious †.
Grosvener-square, April, 4, 1763.

On a poor Italian's soliciting a Concert, in
vain.

In vain poor P—i sings,
And strikes with art the trembling strings,
Arise ye empty walls
In judgment, 'gainst a tasteless town,
That parts not with a single crown,
For nature's pressing calls!
Music, of old, as stories shew,
With sweet resistless force could draw
The trees, and stones along:
But animated flesh and blood,
With hearts of stone, and heads of wood,
Defy the power of song.

ODE to FEAR.

By the Hon. ANDREW ERSKINE.
I.

LOST in the mournful wood at eve,
While round the awful torrents roll,
Why fiercely does thy bosom heave,
Why weary sinks thy sad'ning soul?
Or what along the dark'ning waste
Impels thy steps with eager haste;
What voice seems rushing on the wind?
Why stop? why dart a glance behind?
Alas! thy looks so wild, thy thoughts so drear,
Confess th' alarming strength, th' unbounded
pow'r of Fear.

* Vid. Address before the preliminaries.

II.

What direful scenes of woe, as fancy deems,
Chill the bold heart, and strike th' astonish'd
eye;
The visionary spectre frequent gleams,
And forms terrific float in horror by;
The heavy clouds are settled in the air,
Loud sighs the gale, the lonely mountains
o'er [glare,
Deep caverns frowning gloom, and monsters
While starting fear exhausts her frantic stores;
By chains unseen th' imagination guides,
And with a magic force o'er ev'ry thought
presides.

III.

Away with all thy rueful train,
Nor cast thy cold pale glance at me,
Lest Reason quit my tortur'd brain,
And each mad thought be full of thee;
Nor ever meet my startled view,
Array'd in robe of sanguine hue;
Nor near my silent couch be found,
When night is wrapt in darkness round:
Away, and haunt the murderer's care-fraught
bed, [fled.
And probe his guilty soul 'till ev'ry bliss be

IV.

In vain on him the genial god of sleep [mild;
Pours his sweet slumbers once so soft and
In vain they on his fallen eye-lids creep,
Still broke by visions savage all, and wild:
Unnerv'd, and all appall'd, he seems to tread
With toilsome steps the dread funereal way,
Where howling phantoms throng athwart the
shade,
While the wan moon scarce beams her joy-
less rays;
Or high on hanging cliffs he seems to go,
And views the deep black stream that sleeps
so still below.

V.

Yet lead him on and let him feel
The stings of conscience and remorse,
Their penetrating points reveal,
And wound him with their keenest force:
No respite let the monster find,
With ev'ry fury rack his mind,
And still each sad, each ling'ring night,
Before him stalk a haggard sight,
'Till wak'd to misery he raves and mourns,
While ev'ry flame of Hell within his bosom
burns.

VI.

See at the regal banquet curst Macbeth
Secure of empire secretly rejoice;
The fiend seems smiling at the work of death,
And hears, with pleasure hears, the mur-
derer's voice:
When lo! at once Fear's dreadful pow'r is felt,
As injur'd Banquo points the livid wound,
Cold chilling dews upon his forehead melt,
Fades the gay scene of splendor all around,
Drops from his nerveless hand the rosy bowl,
While sluggish thro' his veins life's purple
torrents roll.

VII. And

† Vid. Address after the preliminaries.

VII.
And mark where Richard near his tent,
Tastes the cool fragrance of the air,
Remorse within his bosom pent,
And deadly Hate, and black Despair;
Yet once again behold, he sleeps,
Hark! on his ear the low groan creeps;
He shudd'ring starts, convulsive shakes,
He heaves, he turns, he leaps, he wakes,
Each feature seems with wild amazement hung,
The sudden pray'r to Heav'n drops fault'ring
from his tongue.

VIII.
Shakespeare alone thy ghastly charms enjoy'd,
Thy savage haunts he travers'd undisarm'd,
In hearing thy awak'ning tales employ'd
Where the wood darkens to a deeper shade;
And if I read the magic page aright,
Loud thunders roll'd around th'enchanted
spot,
While fire-ey'd demons growl'd the long lone
night,

And ev'ry tree with flashing flame was smote;
And cries uncouth, and sounds of woe were
heard,
And tall gigantic shapes their horrid forms
display'd.

IX.
But not alone to guilt confin'd,
Thy furies dart their secret sting;
They point them at the virtuous mind,
Which each ideal fancy wings;
The pensive melancholy Dane
Deep mourns his royal father slain;
Th'unnatural murderer must bleed,
The ghost appears and prompts the deed;
Even valiant Brutus sinking to repose,
Thy awful presence felt as his stern genius
rose.

X.
Ye angels sent as guardians of the good,
Swift chase th'enthusiastic pow'rs away,
Clear the low cloud, each grief-charg'd thought
exclude,
Drive hence the fiend that shuns the eye of
Ah! Calm and gentle sink us down to rest;
Let cheerfulness the lonely voice adorn,
Let her mild radiance gild the fear-struck
breast,
While we with air-form'd terrors cease to
And in such raptur'd dreams the fancy sleep,
As render more endear'd the deity of sleep.

WHITEHALL, April 16, 1763.

ON Thursday night, lieut. col. Scott, arrived with the following letter to the earl of Egremont, from brigadier gen. Draper, who also arrived himself about the same time.

Manila, November 2, 1762.

My lord,

I do myself the honour of sending lieut. col. Scott, late adjutant general, to inform

your lordship of the success of his majesty's arms in the conquest of Manila, the surrender of the port of Cavite, and the capture of the Philippine islands.

On the 6th of October we took the capital by storm, after 12 days operation, which are detailed in my Journal. Our loss, upon this occasion, would have been trifling, but for the death of Major More, a valiant good officer; and it is with particular satisfaction I can assure your lordship, that the firm bravery and perseverance of the troops, could only be equalled by their humanity after victory. Out of respect and deference to admiral Cornish, we waited till he came on shore, and being desirous to save so fine a city from destruction, we jointly dictated the annexed conditions to the governor general (the archbishop) and the chief magistrates, who most readily embraced them.

Considering their critical situation, and vast opulence, the terms were as reasonable for them, as beneficial to us. We allow the India company a third part of the ransom, the whole of which amounts to a million sterling; and, according to my instructions, I have this day delivered up Manila, one of the richest cities and islands in this part of the world, with the port of Cavite, to Dawson Drake, Esq. and the other gentlemen appointed to receive them on behalf of the company, with all the artillery, ammunition and warlike stores found therein, agreeable to the inclosed inventories.

I have appointed major Fell of the 7th regiment to be commandant of the garrison, which must consist of all the troops brought from Madras, as the great extent of the place, its very numerous inhabitants, and unsettled country, with the importance of the Cavite, demand at least this force for an effectual security.

The season of the year, and condition of the Squadron oblige us to defer the taking possession of the subordinate places ceded to the crown until the ships have had a sufficient repair; and I have the pleasure to acquaint your lordship, that the large quantity of naval stores taken in the royal magazines at Cavite, supply most excellent materials for this purpose, in which the admiral is indefatigable, whose zeal for his majesty's service, great cordiality, and constant attention to us during the whole course of the expedition, and signifying progress of the siege, are beyond all praise. The other officers of the fleet exerted themselves to the utmost upon every occasion. As a small acknowledgment of our obligations to Mr. Kempenfeld, the admiral's captain, I begged his acceptance of the government of the citadel and port of Cavite, till it was given up to the company; his prudent and excellent regulations there were of infinite utility to the public service.

The captains Collins, Pitchford and Compton

Garry, who commanded the battalion of seamen, behaved with great spirit and conduct, and captain Jocelyn, who was entrusted with the care of the disembarkations, gave us all the assistance that could be wished or expected from a diligent, good officer. The marine officers and corps were of great service, and the seamen astonished us with most extraordinary proofs of activity and valour, particularly those who assisted at our batteries.

The reduction of Manila has been so much owing to the consummate skill and bravery of colonel Monson, that I fear my faint representations cannot do justice to his merits, and I most humbly beg leave, through your lordship, to recommend him to his majesty, together with the following officers, viz. lieutenant-colonel Scott, major Barker who commanded our artillery; captain Fletcher, major of Brigade; the engineers captains Stevenson and Cottford; and ensign Barnard; the captains Moore and Pemble aids de camp, who have all acted in their several departments with extraordinary merit, and greatly facilitated my good fortune. Both the royal and the company's artillery, with their other troops, behaved very well. In the last place, may I presume to point out the services of the 79th regiment, which from the good conduct of their former and present field officers, has the peculiar merit of having first stopped the progress of the French in India, and not a little contributed to the happy turn and decision of that war under colonel Coote, and has since extended the glory of his majesty's arms to the utmost verge of Asia. Twenty three officers, with upwards of 800 men, have fallen, in the cause of their country, since the regiment left England: Numbers of the survivors are wounded. Your lordship's goodness encourages me to mention them as objects of compassion and protection. Captain Fletcher has nine colours to lay at his majesty's feet.

Proposals made to their Excellencies His Britannic Majesty's Commanders in Chief by Sea and Land, by his Excellency the Archbishop, Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, the Royal Audience, the City and Commerce of Manila.

ART. THAT their effects and possessions shall be secured to them, under the protection of his Britannic majesty, with the same liberty they have heretofore enjoyed. Granted.

II. That the catholic, apostolic and Roman religion, be preserved and maintained in its free exercise and functions, by its pastors and faithful ministers. Granted.

III. That the families, which are retired into the country, may have free liberty to return unmolested. Granted.

IV. That the same indemnification and liberty may extend to persons of both sexes, inhabitants of this city, without any preju-

April, 1763.

dice or molestation to their interior commerce. — They may carry on all sorts of commerce, as British subjects.

V. Having great confidence in the manners and politeness of their excellencies the British generals, hope they will use their best endeavours in preserving peace and quietness in the city and suburbs, chastising all people, who shall dare to oppose their superior orders. Granted.

VI. That the inhabitants of this city may enjoy the same liberty of commerce as they have had heretofore, and that they may have proper passports granted them for that end. — Answered by the fourth article.

VII. That the same liberty may be granted to the natives of the country, for bringing in all manner of provisions, according to their usual method, without the least opposition or extortion, paying for them, in the same manner as hath been heretofore practised. — Granted; but any person coming in with any fire arms, or offensive weapons, will be put to death.

VIII. That the ecclesiastical government may be tolerated, and have free liberty to instruct the faithful, especially the native inhabitants. — They must not attempt to convert any of our royal master's protestant subjects to the popish faith.

IX. That the use and exercise of the economical government of the city may remain in its same freedom and liberty. — Granted.

X. That the authority as well political as civil may still remain in the hands of the royal audience to the end that, by their means, a stop may be put to all disorders, and the insolent and guilty be chastised. — To be subject to the superior controul of our government.

XI. That the said ministers and royal officers, their persons and goods, be in full security, be maintained in their honours with a stipend sufficient for their support, his catholic majesty being answerable for the same; upon these conditions the above mentioned ministers will be under the protection of his Britannic majesty, in the same manner as the rest of the inhabitants. — His catholic majesty must pay for their support.

XII. That the inhabitants may have free liberty to reside within, or out of the city, as shall be most convenient for them. — Still to be subject to the revocation of our government if they find it necessary.

Conditions on which the City of Manila shall be preserved from Plunder; and the Inhabitants maintained in their Religion, Goods, Liberties, and Properties, under the Government and Protection of His Britannic Majesty.

I. THE Spanish officers of every rank shall be esteemed as prisoners of war, upon their parole of honour, but shall have the liberty of wearing their swords. The rest of the troops, of every degree and quality, must be disarmed

disarmed, and disposed of as we shall think proper. They shall be treated with humanity.

II. All the military stores and magazines, of every kind, must be surrendered, faithfully, to our commissaries, and nothing secreted or damaged.

III. His excellency the governor must send immediate orders to the fort of Cavite, and the other forts under his command, and dependent upon Manila, to surrender to his Britannic majesty.

IV. The propositions, contained in the paper delivered on the part of his excellency the governor and his council, will be listened to and confirmed to them, upon their payment of four millions of dollars; the half to be paid immediately; the other half to be paid in a time to be agreed upon and hostages and security given for that purpose.

All the islands (subordinate to Luconia and Manila its capital, and which are at present under the dominion of his catholic majesty) must be ceded to his Britannic majesty, who must be acknowledged Sovereign till the fate of these islands is decided by a peace between the two kings. Their religion, goods, liberties, properties, and commerce, shall be preserved to the inhabitants of those islands, who are subjects of Spain, in as ample a manner as they are confirmed to the inhabitants of Manila, and the island of Luconia. All the governors and military shall be allowed the honours of war, but give their parole, as the officers have done at Manila and Cavite, not to serve or take up arms against his Britannic majesty.

S. Cornish.

W. Draper.

Manl. Ant^o Arz^o de Manila,

Gen. y Capt. Gen. de las Philipinas,

Franco. Henriquez de Villacourta.

Manuel Galban y Ventura.

Fico. Leandro de Viana.

Dated at Manila, October 30, 1762.

WHITBREAD, April 19.

A Journal of the Proceedings of his majesty's Forces on the Expedition against Manila.

THE troops allotted for this enterprize were the 79th regiment, and a company of the royal artillery. The auxiliaries, furnished by the gentlemen at Madras, consisted of thirty of their artillery, 600 seapoys, a company of Caffres, one of Topazes, and one of pioneers; to which they added the precarious assistance of two companies of Frenchmen, enlisted in their service, with some hundreds of unarmed Lascars for the use of the engineers and park of artillery. As a compensation for this feeble supply of men, they favoured us with some very good officers in every branch of the service. Rear admiral Caradoc reinforced our little army with a fine

battalion of 550 seamen and 270 good marines, so that the whole force for the land operations amounted to 2300 men, who with the necessary stores, were embarked on board of his Majesty's Squadron, and two India ships employed as transports, with an activity and dispatch that did great honour to all concerned in those arrangements. The preparations were begun, completed, and shipped in three weeks, through a raging and perpetual surf, by which some lives were lost.

As major general Lawrence was of opinion that the settlements would be in danger if more forces were drawn from the coast, the two battalions of the company's troops, all the cavalry, 6000 seapoys, with the part of colonel Monson's, and the highlanders, then at Madras, were left for their security. The Medway, York, and Chatham, that were hourly expected, had orders left for them to remain for the protection of the trade. We sailed with the admiral's division, the first of August. The Seahorse, captain Grant, was previously dispatched through the Straights of Malacca to the entrance of the China sea, to stop all vessels that might be bound to Manila, or sent from any of our neighbouring settlements to give the Spaniards notice of the design. Commodore Tiddeman, with the first division of the fleet and troops under colonel Monson, sailed two days before us, that our watering might more speedily be completed at Malacca, where we arrived the 19th of August. We then bought up a large quantity of rattans to make gabions, a good number of which was finished on board the several ships. The 17th we sailed for our second rendezvous, off the island of Timor. The necessary signals and instructions were then given for landing on the coast of Luconia.

On the 23d of September we anchored in Manila bay, and soon found, that our visit was unexpected; the Spaniards unprepared.

To increase as much as possible the visible confusion and consternation of the enemy, we determined to lose no time in the attack of the port of Cavite that was at first intended, but proceed directly to the grand object, judging that our conquest there would of course occasion and draw after it the fall of Cavite. On the morning of the 24th, we sent an ineffectual summons to the town, and with the admiral and other principal officers, examined the coast, in order to fix upon a proper spot for landing the troops, artillery, and stores. We found a most convenient place about two miles to the South of Manila. Accordingly, all the boats were immediately prepared by the proper signals; and three frigates, the Arcturion, capt. King; Seahorse, capt. Grant; and Seaford, capt. Peighin, were sent in very near the shore to cover the descent. The 79th regiment, the marines, a detachment of artillery, with three field pieces, and one howitzer

we, fired in the long boats, assembled in three divisions under their sterns; the left commanded by colonel Monson, quartermaster general; the center by me, with lieutenant col. Scott, the adjutant-general; the right by major More, the eldest field officer. As we had determined to land near a church and village called Malata, that was opposite our left, the other two divisions, which had been separated only to amuse and distract the attention of the enemy, were ordered to join that as soon as possible. About 6 in the evening we pushed, with an even front, for the shore, under the prudent and skilful management of the captains, Parker, of the *Grafton*, Kempenfeldt, the admiral's captain, and Breerton of the *Falmouth*; who had the direction of the boats. The frigates kept up a brisk fire to the right and left of us, to protect our flanks, and disperse the enemy, who were beginning to assemble in great numbers both horse and foot, to oppose our descent. This cannonade had the desired effect. They retired, and left us a clear coast; but a violent surf arose, many boats were dashed to pieces, our arms and ammunition much damaged; providentially no lives were lost. We landed upon the beach, marched, and took possession of the Malata, fixed our outposts, and passed the whole night under arms. The Spaniards were employed in burning part of their suburbs.

The 25th we seized a fort which the Spaniards had abandoned, named the *Polverista*, that proved a most excellent place of arms for covering the landing of our stores, and securing our communication with the squadron. Colonel Monson, who was detached with 200 men to view the roads and approaches to Manila, occupied the *Hermits* church, large and commodious, about 900 yards from the city. We made the priest's house the head quarters; sent orders to major More to march up with the 79th regiment to secure and maintain this post, which was of the utmost consequence, both from its strength, and the great cover it afforded us from the rains that had deluged the country, and had made it impossible to encamp; for we too soon found, that the monsoon had broke upon us. The surf continued dangerous; the rains increased; the landing our artillery, and stores, became very hazardous; our remaining troops were put on shore with much peril, and some lost; lieutenant Hardwick was drowned; but the courage and activity of the seamen surmounted all obstacles; they got on shore part of the Seapoys, some provisions, and such stores as were first wanted, and by signals demanded from the squadron; the officers of which were indefatigable in giving us all possible assistance; and captain Jocelyn, who was entrusted with the care of the disembarkation, did every thing that could be wished or expected from a diligent good officer. We left

the marines at our first post, the Malata, to be near the *Polverista*, preserve our communication, and guard our stores and park of artillery. The men, from the good conduct and example of their officers, behaved very well, and were of very great use upon all occasions. As the rains had forced us to seek the protection of the houses that were under the fire of the bastions; the Spaniards cannonaded our quarters, which were much nearer the walls than the usual rules of war prescribe. They attempted likewise to burn more of their suburbs, but were prevented by the great activity and good conduct of captain Fletcher, major of brigade; and captains Stevenson and Cortis Id, the engineers; who, having advanced under cover of the houses to St. Jago's church, near the sea, and within 30 yards of the town, reported its importance so sensibly, that we posted a body of men there, notwithstanding its contiguity to their bastions. The enemy soon fired upon us, but not with perseverance or effect enough to dislodge us. We had some few men killed and wounded.

26th. The admiral sent on shore the battalion of seamen, under the command of the captains Collins of the *Weymouth*, Pitchford of the *America*, and George Ourry from the *Panther*. They were cantoned between the 79th regiment and the marines. The rest of the company's troops of all sorts were likewise landed, and put under cover. The Spaniards advanced out of the garrison, under the command of the chevalier Fayette, with 400 men, and two field pieces; and from a church, about 200 yards to the right of that we yesterday took possession of, near the sea, began a cannonade upon the right flank of our post. Some Seapoys under ensign Carty, who behaved very well, were first sent to skirmish with them, supported by three picquets of the 79th regiment, and 100 seamen, all under the command of colonel Monson, who soon drove the enemy back into the town. In their precipitate flight, one of the field pieces was left upon the glacis.

The superior skill and bravery of our people were so evident from this affair, that it occasioned a second summons to the governor, but to no purpose; the answer was much more spirited than their conduct had been. Colonel Monson had orders to keep possession of this second church, (if he found it tenable) for as we had not men enough, or dry ground to make regular approaches, we were forced into these measures, rash as they seem, and contrary to all rules of our profession, by our critical situation. From the top of this post, which we called No. 2, we had a perfect view of the enemy's works. The front, we were obliged to attack, was defended by the bastions of St. Diego, and St. Andrew, with orillons and retired flanks; a ravelin which covered the royal gate, a wet ditch, covered way, and glacis. The bastions were in excellent order

lined with a great number of fine brass cannon; but their ravelin was not armed, the covered way out of repair, the glacis by much too low, and the ditch was not produced round the capital of the bastion of St. Diego, which determined us to attack it, and make our dispositions accordingly. The negligence and omission of the enemy to post sentries in the covered way, gave us an opportunity of sounding the ditch; which perilous enterprize was effected by a small party of the 79th regiment under captain Fletcher, who begged leave to undertake it: The Spaniards fired from their bastion, and killed or wounded three of our people, the depth of the water was only five feet, the breadth about thirty yards.

As the great extent of this populous city made it utterly impossible to invest it with our handful of men, two sides were constantly open to the Spaniards to introduce supplies of men and provisions, and carry out their effects. They availed themselves of our weakness. Their own garrison of 800 men of the royal regiment, under the command of the marquis of Villa Medina, brigadier general, was augmented by a body of 10000 Indians from the province of Pampanga, a fierce and barbarous people; these disadvantages were not to be remedied, as we could not take possession of Minondo, Tondo, and la Vera Cruz, the posts which commanded the river, and communication with the country. The inundations had secured their Parian suburb; but no difficulties could check the ardour of the troops, who laboured incessantly in making fascines and gabions, and preparing every thing for the construction and opening of our batteries. One for small shells was completed this night, and played upon the bastion of St. Diego. Its position was behind the church, nearest the sea, called No. 1. The officers of the artillery and engineers exerted themselves in a manner, that nothing but their zeal for the public service could have inspired.

17th. The governor sent out a flag of truce to apologise for some barbarities committed by the savages lately mentioned, who had murdered some straggling seamen; and to request that a nephew of his taken in the bay, might be sent on shore. This gentleman had been dispatched from the *Phillipina*, galleon just arrived on the coast from Acapulco, with the first advices of the war. Hostilities ceased till eleven at night, when we recommenced our fire from the mortars, increased them to four, and placed a six pounder on our left flank as a further security for our post at St. Jago's church. As the capture of the galleon, and her treasure might be well esteemed a national object, Mr. Cornish proposed sending the *Panther* and *Argo* from the squadron to intercept her, which was consented to; and the officers of the navy very generously agreed to our sharing any prizes that might be taken

in this cruise, as we had before consented to their sharing with us in any booty that might be taken at land; and the distribution to be made according to the rules his majesty has fixed for the sea service. The admiral likewise sent on shore eight 24 pounder ship guns, and two 18 pounders for our battering train; as, to save time, we brought only the land carriages and platforms from *Madras*.

18th. The governor's nephew was killed. My secretary, lieut. Fryar, was ordered to conduct him into the town with a flag of truce. In the mean time a large party of the garrison, intermixed with Indians, sallied out to attack our second post No. 2. by which lieutenant Fryar was advancing to the Ravelin gate. The barbarians, without respecting his character, inhumanly murdered him, mangled his body in a manner too shocking to mention. In their fury they mortally wounded the other gentleman who had endeavoured to save Mr. Fryar. Our party received their onset with much firmness and bravery, and repelled them with some loss on their side. As it was evident that the Indians alone were guilty of this horrid piece of barbarity, our soldiers shewed them no mercy.

19th. The admiral, at my request, ordered the *Elizabeth*, commodore Tiddeman, and the *Falmouth*, captain Brereton, to place themselves as near the town as the depth of water would permit and second our operations by enfilading the front we intended to attack, but the shallows kept them at too great a distance to answer the purpose effectually, though their shot struck much confusion and terror into the inhabitants. We continued our bombardment day and night.

20th. The engineers traced out admiral Cornish's battery, for eight 24 pounders, on the left of St. Jago's church; but the violence of the rains retarded our progress; and the absence of two ships, that had on board a considerable quantity of fascines, and many of our working and intrenching tools, put us to some inconveniences. The admiral's goodness supplied these defects: All the smiths and carpenters in the fleet were employed in making those instruments; and, by their industry and dispatch, we were enabled to proceed. The *Elizabeth* and *Falmouth* persevered in their cannonade upon the town, which was returned from the enemy's sea-line without any effect.

October 1st and 2d. The weather grew so very tempestuous, that the whole squadron was in danger, and all communication with it entirely cut off. The violence of the storm forced the *South-Sea* castle *Storeship* (which was lately arrived) from her anchors, and drove her on shore: Even in this situation the ship was of great use. Captain Sherwood embanked the whole sea beach to the south-

and kept in awe a large body of Indians who harassed the Polverista, and our magazines at the Malata. Notwithstanding the downy rain which accompanied the wind, by the perseverance of the troops and seamen, we completed the battery for the 24 pounders, raised a mortar battery for the heavy shells of 32 and 13 inches, made a good parallel and communication from the church to the gun battery, and established a spacious place of arms on the left of it, near the sea. The rising of the waves prevented the enemy from hearing the noise of our workmen in the night. They gave us no interruption, but trusted to the elements. While the governor (the archbishop) gave out, that an angel from the Lord was gone forth to destroy us, like the host of Sennacherib. On the afternoon of the 2d, the seamen, with wonderful activity, brought up and mounted all the guns in the battery which we wanted.

3d. The weather became moderate. At day light the battery was opened against the low face of the Bastion of St. Diego, towards the salient angle. One hundred seamen were appointed to assist the corps of artillery in this service. Our cannon, by the most excellent skill and management of major Barker, and the officers under him, were served with such justness, quickness, and dexterity, that the 12 pieces on that face of the bastion were silenced in a few hours, and the Spaniards drove from them. We had but two men killed.

At night we began a battery for three guns, on the left of our place of arms, to silence those that were in Barbutte upon the orillon of the bastion of St. Andrew, which annoyed our flank. We maintained a brisk fire of grape and musketry all the night, to prevent the enemy from repairing their embrasures and remounting the cannon. The mortars (now augmented to seven) were kept constantly playing upon the gorge of the bastion, and the contiguous defences.

4th. About three hours before day, 1000 of the Indians attacked the cantonment of the seamen. They were encouraged to this attempt by the incessant rains, in which they flattered themselves our fire-arms would be useless. Their approach was favoured by a great number of thick bushes that grew upon the side of a rivulet, which they passed in the night, and, by keeping close, eluded the vigilance of the patrols. Upon the alarm, colonel Monson and captain Fletcher, with six picquets, were dispatched to the assistance of the seamen, who very sensibly kept firm in their posts, and were contented to repulse them, till day-break, when a fresh picquet of the 79th regiment appearing upon the Indians right flank, they fled, were pursued and defeated, with the loss of 300 men. Had their skill or weapons been equal to their strength

and ferocity, it might have cost us dear. Although armed chiefly with bows, arrows, and lances, they advanced up to the very muzzles of our pieces, repeated their assaults, and died like wild beasts, gnawing the bayonets. This attack cost us some few men, but we lost a most excellent sea officer, captain Porter, lieutenant of the Norfolk, sincerely and justly lamented by us all. We had scarce finished this affair, when another body of them, which part of the Spanish garrison, again attacked the church, No. 2, forced the Sepoys from their post in it, nearest the town, took possession of the top, from whence they killed and wounded several of our people, who were entirely exposed to all their weapons. Notwithstanding this disadvantageous situation, the European soldiers maintained their post behind the church with great firmness and patience, and at last dislodged the enemy with the assistance of some field pieces, and the good conduct of major Fell, field officer of the day, capt. Fletcher, and other brave officers sent to their relief. The Spaniards left 70 dead behind them, in and about the church. On our side captain Strahan, of the 79th regiment, a very good officer, was mortally wounded, and 40 private men wounded and killed. This was the enemy's last effort: All their Indians, except 1800, discouraged by their losses, returned home. Our working parties, and the fire of our batteries, which had been a little interrupted by these attacks, recommenced with greater spirit than ever. We found likewise the good effects of giving the enemy no time to repair their embrasures, or carriages, in the night. They opened only an inconsiderable fire from three or four embrasures in the curtain, too oblique to have much effect: Before night those defences were ruined.

5th. Major Barker's fire was so violent, that the breach appeared practicable. Our cannon from the three gun battery silenced those of the enemy on the orillon of St. Andrew. We were in hopes that the Spaniards would be sensible of their danger, and think of giving up the town. But they were obstinate without bravery, or any generous resolution of defending the breach. In the evening, the design of storming the place was communicated to the principal officers of each department only, and the necessary preparations made.

6th. At four o'clock in the morning we filed off from our quarters, in small bodies, to give the less suspicion; and by degrees, assembled at St. Jago's church, observing the utmost silence, and concealing ourselves in the place of arms, and the parallel between the church and the battery. Major Barker kept up a brisk fire upon the works, and those places where the enemy might be lodged or intrenched. Our mortars were well applied for the same purpose. At day break we discerned a large body of the Spaniards formed

ed on the bastion of St. Andrew, which gave us reason to imagine they had got some information of our design, and intended to annoy us with their musquetry and grape from the retired flank of that bastion, where they had still two cannon placed; but upon the explosion of some shells that fell among them, they went off. We took immediate advantage of this, and by the signal of a general discharge of our artillery and mortars, rushed on to the assault, under cover of a thick smoke that blew directly upon the town. Sixty volunteers of different corps under lieutenant Ruffel of the 19th, led the way, supported by the grenadiers of that regiment. The engineers, with the pioneers, and other workmen, to clear and enlarge the breach, and make lodgments, in case the enemy should have been too strongly entrenched in the gorge of the bastion, followed. Colonel Monson and major Moore were at the head of two grand divisions of the 79th; the battalion of seamen advanced next, sustained by the other two divisions of the 79th. The company's troops closed the rear. They all mounted the breach with amazing spirit and rapidity. The few Spaniards upon the bastion dispersed so suddenly, that it was thought they depended upon their mines. Captain Stevenson had orders to make a strict search to discover them; but our precautions were needless. We met with little resistance, except at the Royal Gate, and from the galleries of the lofty houses which surround the grand square. In the guard house over the royal gate, 100 of the Spaniards and Indians, who would not surrender, were put to the sword. Three hundred more, according to the enemy's account, were drowned in attempting to escape over the river, which was very deep and rapid. The governor and principal officers retired to the citadel, and were glad to surrender as prisoners at discretion, as that place was in no good posture of defence. Capt. Dupont of the 79th, with 100 men, took possession of it. The marquis of Villa Medina, with the rest of the Spanish officers, were admitted as prisoners of war on their parole of honour; and to conciliate the affections of the natives, all the Indians, who fell into our hands, were dismissed in safety. Our joy, upon this fortunate event, was greatly clouded by the loss of major Moore, who was transfixed with an arrow near the royal gate, and died immediately, universally lamented for his good qualities. Captain Sleigh of the grenadiers, and some other good officers were wounded. We had about thirty private men killed or wounded. In consequence of the terms dictated to the Spaniards, the port of Cavite and citadel, with several large ships, and a vast quantity of warlike and naval stores, were surrendered to us. Captain Champion with 100 marines, and as many Sepoys, embarked on board the

Seahorse to take possession of it. The Spanish garrison of 300 men, on the approach of our people, mutinied against their officers, plundered some houses, and went off into the country with their arms.

As a small acknowledgment of the great services which the whole army had received from captain Kempenfeldt, the admiral/captain, I begged he would act at Cavite with a commission as governor for his Majesty, being well assured that no one could discharge that trust with more conduct and abilities.

Spanish officers of note, prisoners of war.

Don Felix de Eguitox, lt. gen. of artillery.

The marquis of Villa Medina, brigadier gen. and col. of the king's regiment.

Don Miguel Valdes, lieut. col. and commandant of the second battalion of ditto.

Don Joseph de Riart, lieut. col. and governor of the Cavite.

Don Francisco Rodriguez, serjeant major of ditto.

Don Manuel Fernandes Toribio, commandant and serjeant major of the citadel of St. Jago.

Don Christoval Ros, serjeant major of Manila.

Don Thomas de Castro, chief engineer and col. of the king's regiment.

Fourteen captains, thirteen lieutenants, twelve ensigns, two adjutants, one physician, one surgeon, eleven serjeants, 261 rank and file.

Of the marine, four captains, two ensigns.

Of the artillery, one captain commandant, two lieutenants, one ensign, one adjutant, one commissary.

Of the irregular pampangas, one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign.

Two adjutants of the Cavite.

Two adjutants of the citadel of St. Jago.

Four adjutants of the city of Manila.

One captain and engineer of ditto.

Of the cadet company, five.

The governor general's life-guard, eight.

Officers killed.

Of the 79th regiment, major Morr, capt. Strahan, lieut. Fryar.

Of the battalion of seamen, capt. Porter, lieutenant of the Norfolk; Mr. White, surgeon's mate of ditto.

Of the company's troops, lieutenant Hawick drowned.

Officers wounded.

Of the 79th regiment, capt. Sleigh of the grenadiers, lieut. Haslewood, lieut. Garmen, ensign Hog.

Of the battalion of seamen, Mr. Nelson, midshipman of the Lenox.

Of the marines, lieut. Spearing.

Artillery, one private killed, one serjeant, three private, wounded.

79th regiment, six private killed, forty ditto wounded.

Seven private killed, one serjeant, eighteen private wounded: Marines, five private killed.

Company's troops, one serjeant, two private drowned, one serjeant, five private wounded.

Sepoys, eight killed, thirty-one wounded. Total, one serjeant, twenty-nine private killed, three serjeants, one hundred and two private wounded.

William Draper, Return of brass and iron ordnance, powder, shot, &c. found in the town and citadel of Manila.

BRASS ordnance—312 serviceable, 8 unserviceable.

Iron ordnance—108 serviceable, 15 unserviceable.

Brass mortars, 6 inch, and beds—2.

Iron howitzer—7.

Carriages—66 serviceable, 85 unserviceable.

Of the above, 4 brass guns and 7 swivels were spiked, and 8 wounded.

Shot, of all sizes, from 32 pounders to four ounces—18,073.

Graze ditto—2411.

Double-headed—112.

Link—88.

Spiked—39.

Lead one pound and a half—1000.

Shells, from 15 inch to 7 inch—44.

Hand-granadoes—848.

Gunpowder boxes, 38—computed to contain 220 lb.

Cartridges filled with different sizes, 894—498 lb.

Ditto matt bags, 121—computed to contain 6955 lb.

Musquets, repairable 170, unserviceable 257.

Ditto barrels, 360.

Spontoons, 4—Halberds, 13—Bayonets, very old, 200—Sponges with rammerheads, of little use, about 200—Bamboo cartridges, of different sizes, 240.

Return of brass and iron ordnance, &c. found at Cavite.

Brass ordnance—137 serviceable, 1 unserviceable.

Iron ditto—68 serviceable, 24 unserviceable.

Iron howitzers and carriages—11 serviceable.

Carriages—95 serviceable, 41 unserviceable.

Shot, of all sizes, from 54 pounders to 3 ounces—14,620.

Double-headed ditto—412.

Link ditto—317.

Graze ditto—987.

Shells, 13 and 8 inch—8.

Powder boxes, 121—containing 7680 lb.

Cartridges, 1221—containing 7904 lb.

Musquets—490 serviceable, 12 unserviceable.

Bayonets, 108—Cutlasses, 28.

William Draper,

Dawson Drake,

R. Barker, major of artillery,

G. Coleman, assistant commissary.

Manila, Nov. 7, 1762.

Admiralty Office, April 19.

Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Cornish, to

Mr. Cleveland, dated in the Bay of Manila,

the 31st of October, 1762.

It is with the greatest pleasure I have the

honour to acquaint their lordships with the

success of his majesty's arms in the reduction

of the city of Manila, which was taken by

storm on the morning of the 6th instant. In

my letters of the 23d and 31st of July, I ac-

quainted their lordships with my proceedings

to that time; after which I used every possi-

ble means at Madras for dispatch, the declines

of the S. W. monsoon making it of the ut-

most importance. To promote this end, I

completed the Elizabeth, Grafton, Lenox,

Weymouth, and Argo, with such of the troops

and military stores, as they were to take on

board, and on the 29th sent them away un-

der the command of commodore Tiddeman,

to proceed to Malacca, with a view that they

might complete their water there, by the time

I should arrive with the remainder of the squa-

dron.

Having accomplished the embarkation of

every thing designed for the expedition, with

a dispatch much beyond my expectation, as

we had from the whole time of my being

there a violent surf to contend with, I sailed

the first of August with the ships undermen-

tioned, viz. Norfolk, Panther, America,

Seaford, South Sea Castle store ship, admiral

Stevens's store ship, Osterly company's ship,

leaving the Falmouth, at the request of the

president and council, to convoy the Essex In-

dia ship, which was not ready to sail, having the

treasure to take on board for the China car-

goes, and to bring to Manila such of the com-

pany's servants, as were to be put in posses-

sion of that government, if the expedition

succeeded.

The 19th, I arrived at Malacca, and was

disappointed in not finding Mr. Tiddeman

there, who did not join me till the 21st, having

met with long calms. The difficulty of wa-

tering the squadron at this place, made it the

27th before I could leave the road.

On the 1d of September I arrived off Palo

Timeen, and was joined by captain Grant, in

the Seahorse, whom I had detached upon my

first arrival at Madras, to cruise between this

island and the straits of Singapore, to stop

any vessels he might suspect going to Mani-

la.

On the 19th I made the coast of Luconia,

but was drove off again by a strong N. E.

which

which separated some of the Squadron. The 22d the gale broke up, and the wind shifting to the S. W. the 23d we recovered the land again; the next day entered the bay of Manila, and in the close of the evening anchored off the fort of Cavite with the whole Squadron except the South Sea Castle and Admiral Stevens, the Falmouth and Essex having joined me off the coast. In the night I sent the masters to sound about the fortifications of Cavite, and, by their report found, that it might be attacked by ships.

The 25th in the morning, the wind not being favourable to attack the Cavite, I took two of the frigates, and, with General Draper, and some other officers, reconnoitred the shore about Manila, and observed some churches and other buildings to stand near the works on the south side of the town, particularly towards the S. W. bastion. We had some design of attacking Cavite first, to have had the conveniency of that port for the shipping, but considered that though the attack should be attended with all the success we could hope, yet it would cause a delay at least of two days, before we could land at Manila, which time would afford opportunity to the enemy to demolish those buildings near their works, and to prepare many obstacles to our landing, and perhaps recover from that consternation our unexpected arrival had thrown them in; and farther, Manila being the capital, if that fell, Cavite would in consequence.

From those considerations, I joined in opinion with the general, to take advantage of circumstances, so favourable for a descent, and land troops with all dispatch, and endeavour to get possession of some posts near their works, which, if effected, would greatly facilitate the reduction of the city.

In consequence of these resolutions, I immediately made the signal on board the Seahorse for the Squadron to join me, and for the troops to prepare to land. About seven in the evening the 79th regiment, with the marines in the boats, under the direction of the captains Parker, Kempensfeldt, and Breton, pushed for the shore; and under the fire of the three frigates effected the landing at a church called the Morratta, about a mile and half from the walls. We had no opposition from the enemy, but some difficulty from the surf, which ran high and bilged all the long boats, but happily lost no men.

The next morning the general took an advanced post, about 200 yards from the glacis, and there, under cover of a blind, intended his battery against the face of the south-west bastion. The number of troops being small, I landed a battalion of seamen, consisting of about 700 men, under the command of the captains Collins, Pitchford, and George Ourry.

The 26th, I dispatched 4 armed boats after a gale coming up the bay to Manila; they

came up with her, resolutely boarded her, and took her, notwithstanding she kept up a smart fire with pateraroes and muskets; she mounted two carriage and 17 brass swivel guns, and had 30 men. By letters found in her, we discovered she was dispatched from the galleon St. Phillipina, from Acapulco, and whom she had left the 10th of September at Cajayagan, between the Embocadero and Cape Spiritu Santa. Upon this discovery I came to a resolution to send the Panther and Argo in quest of her, but it was the 4th of October before the weather permitted their sailing.

The 18th of September the general acquainted me that he was beginning to work on the battery, and that if some ships could get near enough to throw shot on the works of the town opposed to it, it might take off some of the enemy's fire and attention, and thereby facilitate its construction. In consequence of this, I ordered commodore Tiddeman, with the Elizabeth and Falmouth, towards the town, as near as the depth of water would permit, and to place the ships in such a position as would best answer the purpose intended, which was accordingly done the next day, and their fire had a very good effect.

On the 30th, the South-Sea Castle arrived with stores, which were much wanted, particularly the entrenching tools; for want of which the army had been so greatly distressed, that I was obliged to employ all the forces in making spades, pickaxes, &c. for them. The 1st of October it began to blow fresh, and in the night increased to a hard gale, which drove the South-Sea Castle ashore near the Polvejista, a little to the southward of our camp. This accident, however, had some considerable advantages attending it, as the situation she lay in made her cannon a protection for the rear of our camp: it was likewise the means that all her military stores were got on shore with safety and dispatch, and the army supplied with the provisions she had on board, both of which were articles they stood in need of, and which could not have been supplied by boats, as it continued blowing weather for several days after, and the surf breaking very high on the beach.

This gale was from the W. S. W. directed on the shore, which gave me much concern for the safety of the Squadron, particularly for the Elizabeth and Falmouth, who were only in four fathom water, and, as I have been informed, with the send of the sea struck; but the bottom being mud, and to a considerable depth, they received no damage. On the 4th in the morning the general opened the battery, which was so well managed and seconded by the ships before the town, that in four hours the defenders were taken off, and the next day in the evening the breach was made practicable.

On the 6th, at day-light in the morning

the general's regiment, with the sea battalion, mounted the breach, made the attack, and soon got possession of all the bastions, which completed the conquest. I immediately went on shore, and, with the general, had a meeting with the Spanish governor, and some of his principal officers, when a capitulation was agreed on, that the town and port of Cavite, with the islands and forts dependant on Manila should be given up to his Britannick Majesty, and that they should pay four millions of dollars for the preservation of the town and their effects, (a copy of which capitulation I have enclosed.)

On the 10th, I sent Captain Kempenfelt in the Norfolk, with the Seaford and Seaborne, to take possession of Cavite, agreeable to the capitulation; by this acquisition we are in possession of a very large quantity of naval stores, besides the advantage of almost every convenience for refitting a Squadron; the people are supplied with fresh meat and vegetables in great plenty.

The siege, tho' short, was attended with many difficulties and great fatigue, in which both the officers and men exerted themselves with the utmost cheerfulness. We had constantly fresh gales, a lee shore, and consequently a high surf to contend with, which always made it difficult, frequently hazardous, and some times impossible, to land with boats. The rains fell very heavy, and our little army were surrounded and harassed by numerous bodies of Indians, who, though undisciplined and armed only with lances, bows and arrows, yet by a daring resolution and contempt of death, they became not only troublesome but formidable.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting their lordships, that throughout the whole expedition, the most perfect harmony and unanimity has subsisted between his Majesty's land and sea forces.

You will receive with this an account of the number of officers and men, both sea-men and marines, that were landed from the Squadron, as likewise of the killed and wounded in each corps. It is with concern I acquaint their Lordships with the loss of Commodore Tiddeman, who in attempting to enter the river in his barge, the morning after the reduction of Manilay was drowned with five of his people, by which unhappy accident his Majesty has lost a brave and experienced officer.

Captain Kempenfelt, by whom I send this (and who will present to you for their lordships a plan of the town of Manila, and the port of Cavite) has been of the greatest assistance to me during the course of this enterprise; he is very capable of furnishing their lordships with many particulars necessary for their information; and his great merit makes it my duty to recommend him as a very able and good officer.

I am, &c.
S. CORNISH,

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Cornish, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in the Bay of Manila, the 10th of November, 1762.

IN my letter of the 31st of October, I acquainted you of my having sent Captain Parker with the Panther and Argo, in quest of the galleon St. Philippina, from Acapulco, bound to Manila.

The 7th inst. Captain King in the Argo returned with a letter from Captain Parker, acquainting me, that, in consequence of my orders, having the 30th of October got the length of the island Capul, near the entrance into the Embocadero, in pursuit of the Saint Philippina, where the Argo had come to an anchor (and which he intended to do for that night) just as the day closed he saw a sail, standing to the northward; at eight in the evening he got sight of the chace, about leagues to leeward, but unluckily, by the rapidity of a counter current to what the chace was in, was drove among the Narangos in the utmost danger of being lost, and obliged to anchor; the frigate having escaped the danger, got up with the chace, and engaged her near two hours, but was so roughly handled, that Captain King was obliged to bring too to repair his damages. By this time the current slackened, which enabled Captain Parker to get under sail with the chace in sight:

About 9 the next morning he came up with her, and after battering her two hours, within half musket shot, she struck. The enemy made but little resistance, trusting to the immense thickness of the sides of their ship, which the Panther's shot was not able to penetrate, excepting her upper works. Captain Parker was no less disappointed than surprised, when the General came on board, to find, that instead of the Saint Philippina, he had engaged and taken the Santissimo Trinidad, who departed from Manila the 1st of August for Acapulco, and had got three hundred leagues to the eastward of the Embocadero; but meeting with a hard gale of wind, was dismasted, and put back to refit. She had eight hundred men on board, and pierced for sixty guns, but when Captain King engaged her had only six mounted, and but thirteen when taken: she draws thirty-three feet water, and is a much larger ship than the Panther. I cannot ascertain the value of the cargo, but there is to the amount of one million and a half of dollars registered, and she is reputed to be worth three millions.

Captain King left the Panther with her prize at an anchor about three leagues south of the Corrigedew, at the mouth of this bay; and as I have sent a reinforcement of men with launches and warps, I hope very soon to have them in safety.

I am, &c.

S. CORNISH

April, 1763.

F f

An Account of the Number of Seamen and Marines landed from his majesty's Squadron under the Command of Rear Admiral Cornish; as also of the Number killed and wounded during the Attack of Manila.

Norfolk, Rear Admiral Cornish, Capt. Richard Kempenfelt. 2 commissioned officers, 32 petty ditto, 95 seamen, landed. 2 seamen killed. 1 ditto wounded. Marines. 2 commissioned officers, 9 non-commissioned ditto 34 private, landed. 1 private killed.

Elizabeth, Commodore Tiddeman. Capt. Isaac Ourry. 2 commissioned officers, 2 petty ditto, 76 seamen, landed. 1 seamen killed. 5 ditto wounded. Marines. 2 commissioned officers, 3 non-commissioned ditto, 21 private, landed.

Grafton, Capt. Hyde Parker. 1 commissioned officer, 3 petty ditto, 100 seamen, landed. 2 seamen wounded. Marines. 2 commissioned officers, 6 non-commissioned ditto, 32 private, landed. 1 private wounded.

Lenox, Capt. Robert Jocelyn. 1 commissioned officer, 5 petty ditto, 119 seamen, landed. 4 seamen killed. 2 ditto wounded. Marines. 3 commissioned officers, 4 non-commissioned ditto, 35 private, landed. 1 private wounded.

Falmouth, Capt. William Brereton. 1 commissioned officer, 2 petty ditto, 50 seamen, landed. 2 seamen killed. Marines. 2 commissioned officers, 1 non-commissioned ditto, 11 private, landed.

Weymouth, Capt. Richard Collins. 3 commissioned officers, 7 petty ditto, 80 seamen, landed. 1 seaman killed. 1 ditto wounded.

[See the map of the East Indies, in our vol. for 1761, p. 344.]

Marines. 2 commissioned officers 6 non-commissioned ditto, 26 private, landed. 1 private killed.

America, Cap. Samuel Pitchford, 2 commissioned officers 2 petty ditto, 61 seamen, landed. 1 seaman, killed. 2 ditto wounded.

Marines. 1 commissioned officer, 4 non-commissioned ditto, 22 private, landed. 1 private killed.

Panther, Captain George Oorry, acting Captain. 1 commissioned officer, 2 petty ditto, 50 seamen, landed. Marines. 1 commissioned officer, 5 non-commissioned ditto 24 private, landed.

Argo, Captain Richard King. Marines. 2 commissioned officers, 3 non-commissioned ditto, 22 private, landed.

Seaborse, Captain Charles Cathcart Grant. Marines. 1 commissioned officer, 2 non-commissioned ditto, 26 private, landed.

Staford, Captain John Peighin. Marines. 1 commissioned officer, 2 non-commissioned ditto, 18 private, landed. 2 private killed.

Officers killed and wounded, &c. belonging to the

Norfolk, Lieut. Peter Porter, and Mr. White, surgeon's second mate, killed.

Lenox, Thomas Spearing, second Lieut. of Marines, wounded.

Total officers, seamen, and marines: landed 1017. killed 17. Wounded 17.

N. B. The surgeons, armourers, and other artificers, are not included in the above account.

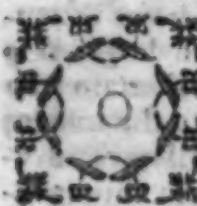
Norfolk, off Cavite,

October 31, 1762.

S. CORNISH.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

 N March 26, the directors of the Bank ordered Mr. Rice 10 guineas, for his support, all his money being expended. (See p. 164.) On the 28th he was examined before the commissioners of bankruptcy.

On the 29th at the admiralty session at the Old Bailey, Captain Lancelot Bolton, master of the Venereek merchantman, was tried for the supposed murder of Thomas Morgan, on board the said ship, about 200 leagues from Cape Clear, in Ireland; in beating him several times with a rattan, and forcing him aloft, where he fell from the mizen-top-sail yard up in the main braces, of which beating, and

the bruises occasioned by the fall, he languished from about the 20th of November until the 6th of January last, when he died on the seas about a league from Falmouth. It appeared on the trial, that the deceased, having been a considerable time on the coast of Guiney, and either through the unwholesomeness of the climate, or by poison received there, had contracted an illness, and being at St. Kitt's, shipped himself on board to work part of his passage to England; that he frequently, though weak and ill, went aloft, and being in time of necessity, ordered up, he, by a sudden pitch or roll of the ship broke his hold, and fell down; that the captain had behaved very humanely to him, as well as

the rest of the ship's company. The principal evidence were, John Luthwaite, the chief mate, who was indebted to the captain, and had been arrested by him, and had otherwise behaved ill; and one John Simpson, a young fellow, a sailor, who, for his misbehaviour on board, had received some slight correction; and the whole proceedings appearing to be without any sort of foundation (malice excepted) the captain was acquitted with honour, and Luthwaite and Simpson were committed to Newgate, to take their trials for wilful and corrupt perjury.

On the 30th Parsons stood on the pillory, at the Royal Exchange, and another collection was made for him. (See p. 164.)

In the afternoon of that day, after the cyder-bill, had passed the house of lords, the city petition against it was presented to his majesty. (See p. 168.)

The same day, a proclamation was issued for a general thanksgiving on account of the peace, to be observed on the 5th day of May next, in England, Wales, and Scotland. And another proclamation for extending the prohibition of the entries of hides from Germany, Denmark and Sweden, on account of the distemper being broke out among the cattle in those countries, to raw and salted hides.

On the 3^d, being Maunday Thursday, his majesty's alms were distributed in Whitehall chapel, to twenty-six poor men and women, in the manner following, to each three ells of holland, a piece of woollen cloth, a pair of shoes and stockings, twenty shillings in a purse, two-pences and three-pences, a loaf, and a platter of fish.

On the same day his majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz,

The bill for laying additional duties on wine, cyder, and perry, and to raise 3,000,000*l*. by annuities and lotteries for the service of the present year, to be charged on the said duties.—The bill for better securing the duties on malt.—The bill to enable the governors of Greenwich Hospital to make provision for seamen decrepid and worn out in his Majesty's service, that cannot be admitted into the said hospital.—The bill to prevent occasional freemen voting at elections of members for cities, towns, and boroughs.—The bill for granting 5000*l*. to Mr. John Harrison, on his discovering the instrument made use of by him for measuring time at sea.—The bill to continue the duties, and enlarge the powers granted by a late act for repairing Scarborough pier.— And also to several bills for inclosing and dividing lands, and repairing roads.

SUNDAY, April 3.

All the gibbets on the Edgeware road, on which villains hung in chains, were cut down by persons unknown.

MONDAY,

A most superb entertainment was given by

the lord mayor to a great number of nobility and gentry.

A man who stood on the pillory at Bow, for sodomy, was killed by the mob, for which several of them are in custody.

A considerable body of seamen presented a petition to his majesty, for the payment of their prize money. (See p. 165.)

TUESDAY, 5.

Another body of sailors presented a petition to the king to have their R's taken off.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

The university of Oxford presented their address to his majesty, which see before, at p. 202.

A large quantity of hemp, pitch and tar, with several warehouses, &c. were consumed by fire at a rope walk, near Ratcliff highway.

THURSDAY, 7.

James Eyre, of Grays-inn, Esq; was elected, by the court of Aldermen, recorder of this city, in the room of the late sir William Moreton.

FRIDAY, 8.

Parsons stood in the pillory, at Charing-cross, for the last time, and more money was collected for him. (See before.)

SATURDAY, 9.

About eight in the evening the prisoners in the Savoy rose and knocked down the turnkey and two centinels that did duty in the inside of the prison, and took the keys and soldiers musquets, by means of which they sallied out, and fired upon a file of musqueteers, who were ready to receive them, and who returned the shot and killed three of the prisoners, some of the soldiers were desperately wounded, before they could quell them. [Many of the prisoners who were also wounded are since dead.]

MONDAY, 11.

The collection at the anniversary sermon and feast of the London-hospital, amounted to 1650*l*.

Another large body of seamen, petitioned the king to have their R's taken off.

The countess of Yarmouth set out for Hanover, there to spend the remainder of her days.

TUESDAY, 12.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.—The bill for granting to his majesty two millions out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain sums remaining in the Exchequer for the service of the present year.—The bill for raising 1,300,000*l*. by loans on exchequer bills.— And also to several bills to inclose lands and repair roads.

Robert Marth, Esq; was chosen governor, and John Weyland, Esq; deputy governor, of the bank of England.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

The following gentlemen were chosen governors of the bank:

Gustavus Brander, Merriek Burrell, Barth. Buntz,

FF 2

Burton, Mat. Clarmont, John Cornwall, Peter DuCane, Peter Gaussen, J. H. Langston, Henry Plant, Edward Payne, Thomas Plumer, Robert Salisbury, Alex. Sheafe, Peter Theobald, H. Thompson, Tho. Whateley, Sam. Beachcroft, Charles Boehm * Wm. Bowden, * William Ewer, Esqrs. Sir S. Fludyer, Bart. * Rich. Neave, John Sargent, James Sperling, Esqrs.

Those marked thus * have not been in the direction before.

The duke of Bedford arrived from France, and immediately waited upon his majesty.

The university of Cambridge presented their address, which see before, at p. 208.

Came on at Merchant Taylors Hall the election of directors of the East India company, by balloting, which closed at six in the evening, when 1280 ballots had been taken, the greatest number ever known on a like occasion.

The next day, the following gentleman were declared duly elected, viz.

George Amyand, Esq; 693—* William Barwell, Esq; 1239—* Christopher Baron, Esq; 1240—* Henry Crabb Boulton, Esq; 1206.—* John Boyd, Esq; 1224—* John Brown, Esq; 1237—* Robert Burrow, Esq; 1223—* Charles Chambers, Esq; 1176—* Charles Cutts, Esq; 1212—John Dorrien, Esq; 751—* Henry Hadley, Esq; 1214—John Harrison, Esq; 796—* John Manship, Esq; 1213—Frederick Pigou, Esq; 774—John Purling Esq; 695—Giles Rooke, Esq; 735—* Richard Seward, Esq; 1237—* William Snell, Esq; 1191—George Stevens, Esq; 662—Laurence Sullivan, Esq; 765—* William Thornton, Esq; 1209—Timothy Tullie, Esq; 691—Richard Warner, Esq; 699—* William Webber, Esq; 1216.

N. B. Those marked with * were in all the lists.

The numbers for the minority were,

Fitz Williams Barrington 558—Lord Clive 582—Cumming 537—Crutenden 564—Dudley 505—S. Harrison 485—Rous 642—Savage 582—Saunders 530—Walpole 554—Lowry 68.

The scrutineers for the house list were, Rogar Staples, Esq; William Cholwick, Esq; Sir James Hodges, knt. James Rossiter, Esq; Anthony Chamier, Esq; James Turney, Esq; Thomas Allan, Esq; Justice Willis, jun. Henry Norris, Esq; John Platt, Esq;

And the scrutineers for lord Clive and Mr. Rous were, Richard Crabb, Esq; Geo. Stairforth, Esq; Mark Cramer, Esq; John Wilkinson, Esq; John Williamson, Esq; Barrington Buggin, Esq; John Durand, Esq; Joseph Crutenden, Esq; Toby Chauncey, Esq; Lewis Mendez, Esq;

THURSDAY, 14.

Was a great meeting at Hick's Hall. The putting magistracy upon a more respectable

footing than it is thought to be at present was the principal object. A committee was unanimously agreed to, to prepare heads for the better and more honourable administration of justice, upon the rotation principle; which will effectually establish harmony, and put an end to all competition for power and arbitrary oppressions. There were present the earl of Northumberland, the worthymembers for the county, Sir Richard Glyn, and near one hundred of the most respectable of the county commission.

The prisons are to be put upon a new regulation, and all oppressions and fees abolished. Acts that will do honour to the commission.

FRIDAY, 15.

John Dorrien, Esq; was chosen chairman and Laurence Sullivan, Esq; deputy chairman of the East India company.

The convocation presented their address on the peace, which see before, at p. 179.

About half an hour after eight o'clock, Mr. John Rice, the broker, was brought in a coach from the Poultry compter to the Old Bailey; as soon as he got out of it, he fainted a way and was carried into the queen's head, where he remained about a quarter of an hour to refresh himself, but appeared extremely dejected and shed tears and was so weak that he was obliged to be led into court where he fainted away again. About half an hour after nine his trial came on, before the right hon. lord Mansfield. He was indicted for forging a letter of attorney, and uttering the same knowing it to be forged, in the name of A. Pearce, widow of H. Pearce, Esq; of Bedell in Yorkshire. The sum the indictment was laid for was only 500*l.* though he had transferred of this lady's stock 10000*l.* Mr. Fennoulet one of the clerks of the South-Sea House, was the first witness, called, who proved the filling up the letter of attorney. Mr. Lowth, another clerk of the South-Sea House, proved the filling up the transfer, saw Rice execute it, and swore that he witnessed the same. Mr. Ball, the supervisor, proved the letter of attorney passing the committee. Mr. Montague, the deputy accountant, acquainted the court of the stock being replaced to Mrs. Pearce, after the above fraudulent transfer. Mrs. Pearce was then called, who being shewn the letter of attorney, denied it being her hand writing, and deposed she never gave him any such power. No other witness was called on behalf of the prosecution. The court then acquainted Mr. Rice it was his time to make his defence, who answered he had nothing to say, but desired some gentlemen might be called to his character two of which were sworn, who spoke of him as a person of credit in his profession. The court acquainted him, where proofs were positive, character would have little weight, so no more were called.

Rice then pleaded for mercy, and entreated his lordship to use his endeavours with his majesty in his behalf, and urged in his favour, that he had been offered protection at Cambridge, if he would have changed his religion. The jury, without any hesitation, brought him in guilty, and Mr. Akerman was ordered to take him into his custody. He was dressed in a suit of light-grey, trimm'd with black, and had a bag-wig on; he was indulged with being at the inner bar, and was allowed a chair, seemed much affected, and shed tears most part of the trial. (See p. 164.)

At five in the evening the sessions ended, when Mrs. Rice, Paul Lewis for shooting at Joseph Brown, on the king's highway, John Turner, for stealing a silver tankard, Geo. Chippendale for stealing isinglass, Hannah Degoe, for stealing household goods, John West and Joseph Johnson, for stealing malt from on board a lighter, received sentence of death. Twenty eight, to be transported; one was branded and two were whipped.

Amongst those cast for transportation is James Freake, (see p. 166.) who pleaded guilty.

John Luthwait and John Simpson, (see before p. 212.) were convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury.

SUNDAY, 17.

Mrs. Rice presented a petition to the king, on behalf of her husband, soon after the delivery of which she fainted.

MONDAY, 18.

M. Querini, and M. Morosini, ambassadors extraordinary from the republic of Venice to the court of London, made their public entry, in the following manner:

The whole company assembled at Greenwich, from whence they set off between twelve and one.

There were three state barges, viz. the queen's of ten oars, and two others of eight oars each, with another of six oars for their attendants; besides a great number of other barges belonging to the nobility and gentry, who accompanied the procession.

They landed about three o'clock at the Tower, from whence they proceeded in the following order through the Minories, Leaden-hill-street, Cornhill, Cheapside, Ludgate-street, Fleet street, and along the Strand to Somerset house, where they supped.

Four king's under-marshalmen on horseback
City marshal on horseback.

Master of the ceremony's assistant, in a coach and six.

Thirty-eight footmen, two and two, on foot.
Eight gentlemen of the bed-chambers, belonging to the ambassadors, on horseback, two and two.

House steward alone, on horseback.

Eight pages on horseback, two and two.

Master of horse, alone.

Ten musicians on horseback, two and two.

Kettle-drum.

Second master of horse, alone.

King's state coach, with the ambassadors, the earl of Guildford and master of the ceremony; six horses each.

King's second coach, with the two secretaries to the embassy, six horses.

Six gentlemen of the privy-chambers, in the next royal coaches.

The queen, princess of Wales, duke of York, Princess Augusta, duke of Cumberland, and princess Amelia's coaches, with six horses each.

The ambassadors grand state coach, with eight horses, empty.

The second coach empty, with six horses.

The third coach with two Venetian noblemen and baggage, with six horses.

The peers coaches and six.

All the dresses of the persons attending this procession, both on the water as well as at land, were extremely grand.

[See a full account of the last public entry of the ambassador of Venice, in our vol. for 1745, p. 515.]

TUESDAY, 19.

The lord mayor nominated Nathaniel Brassey and Tho. Cropper, Esqrs. as fit persons to serve the office of sheriffs of this city, &c. Mr. Brassey has since died.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for the further improvement of his majesty's revenue of customs, &c.—The bill for preventing fraudulent occasional voting at elections of knights of shires, members for cities and towns, which are counties of themselves, so far as relates to the right of voting by annuities.—The bill for rendering more effectual, an act made in the 19th year of the reign of king Henry VII. intitled silk works.—The bill to amend two acts made in the reign of his late majesty to encourage making indigo in the plantations.—The bill to permit the importation of stale and dirty butter, from Ireland, called grease butter, not fit for eating.—The bill for rebuilding the town of Wareham in the county Dorset.—The bill for lighting the streets, and maintaining a nightly watch in the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne.—The bill to amend an act of last sessions for better lighting, cleansing, and paving the streets, &c. in the city and liberties of Westminster.—The bill for paving the town of Gosport, and to prevent annoyances.—The bill to maintain, regulate, and employ the poor in the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel; and for lighting, cleansing, and paving the streets, and regulating a nightly watch therein.—The bill to carry into execution articles of agreement between the governor and company of undertakers, for raising the Thames water in York buildings.—The bill to discharge certain ma-

nors

more and lands in Bedfordshire, the estates of the Duke of Marlborough, from certain trusts and agreements made between him and lord Charles Spencer, his brother, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.—The bill to authorize the executors of John Hope, Esq; to assign to trustees 20000*l.* being part of the marriage portion of Jane, the wife of John Patterson, Esq; to be applied for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.—And to several bills to inclose lands and repair roads.—After which his majesty made a most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, and put an end to the sessions. (See before, p. 180.)

WEDNESDAY, 20.

A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when the town clerk exculpated himself from a charge brought against him, to the satisfaction of the whole court.

THURSDAY, 21.

The Venetian ambassadors went from Somerset house to St. James's in the same state as on their public entry, and delivered their credentials to his majesty. (See the 8th day.)

FRIDAY, 22.

The lord mayor gave an elegant entertainment to the aldermen, common council men and city officers, at the Mansion House.

SATURDAY, 23.

Mr. Griffin read his first music lecture, which lasted about nine minutes, at Gresham College. (See p. 101.)

Addresses on the peace have been presented from Staffordshire, Wallingford and Glasgow, and on the birth of the prince, from New York and from the King's college in New York, and Dr. James Jay, who presented it, was knighted. (See p. 166.)

The society for encouraging arts and manufactures, having considered of how great service it will be to the kingdom, to acquire the art of making salt-petre, have voted and renewed a premium of 200*l.* to the first works that shall make 10,000*lb.* weight of salt-petre in England.

At the assizes at Chester, a woman for murdering her husband was capitally convicted; at Bury, a woman for the same crime, her agent, and another convict; at Shrewsbury 1, but reprieved; at Stafford three, 1 for murder; at Derby 1, at Kingston 2; at Thetford 3; at Lancaster 2; for Cornwall 1; but reprieved. Warwick and Taunton were maiden assizes. (See p. 168.)

Sir Ludowick Grant, and Mr. Grant, of Grant in Scotland, have invited any reduced soldiers to settle on their new ground in the counties of Inverness, Murray, and Banff. They promise from five to fifteen acres of land, rent free for seven years, (afterwards paying 1*s.* per acre per annum for 12 years,) timber for building, moss or peat ground for firing, and lime stone from the quarries.

The White Boys in Ireland still continued their depredations. Information has been given of near 500 of them. One of their leaders is confined in Clonmell goal, and has offered 20,000*l.* bail, which has been refused. It is said several persons of fortune, not yet taken, are concerned. (See p. 168.)

The Dublin Society, among their many premiums for the good of their country, have agreed upon the following, which must be of great use to that kingdom.

Soldiers or Sailors. To the first 100 who served his Majesty out of Great-Britain or Ireland, producing their discharge from the service, who shall take leases of lives of any lands in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, in this kingdom, not less than five or more than 20 acres, in the year 1763, and hold the same one year from their taking possession of the said lands, producing a certificate of their industry, and likely to continue, by the clergyman of the parish or two neighbouring justices of the peace, *g.* each, — 500*l.*

Landlords. To the first 10 of the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, who shall let such farms to such tenant as above, not less than five farms by each landlord, a gold medal. This and the above to be determined in September, 1764.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, March 10

"The first Lieutenant, of the *Isis* went out a few days ago a shoot gulls; but not having killed any, the Purser laughed at him, and told him he was but a bad marksmen. The Lieutenant answered, he could shoot as well as any person in the garrison. The Purser replied, I'll hold you half a guinea that you don't hit me with a single ball at the distance of 40 yards: Done, says the Lieutenant, and let us immediately go ashore and try. Accordingly they both went ashore to the dock-yard, and the Lieutenant measured out the ground, but instead of 40 yards, he measured but 23 and there being a wooden horse for the support of the cables, he rested his piece on it, and aimed at the Purser at the Dock-gate. The centinel asked him what he was going about: he answered only to shoot an old Purser that is weary of his life. He then called to the Purser (who stood facing him) to know if he was ready, who answered he was; on which he fired, and the ball tore the Purser's foot and leg in so terrible a manner, that the surgeon was obliged to cut off his leg immediately, a mortification ensued to the remaining part of his limb; and the next day the old man gave up the ghost. The Lieutenant yielded up himself a prisoner directly, and yesterday he was tried and found guilty; but his sentence is respited till his Majesty's pleasure is known. He said but little at his trial, his own captain and several others, gave him a very good character."

Inscription on the Monument of the late Admiral
VERNON in Westminster Abbey.

As a memorial of his own gratitude—
 And of the virtue of his benefactors,
 This monument was erected by his nephew
FRANCIS lord ORWELL, in the year
 1763.

Sacred to the memory

of
EDWARD VERNON,
 Admiral of the white Squadron
 of the British fleet:

He was the second son of James Vernon,
 Who was secretary of state to king William
 the III^d.

And whose abilities and integrity
 were equally conspicuous.

In his youth he served under the admirals
 Shovel and Rooke;

By their example he learned to conquer;
 by his own merit he rose to command.

In the war with Spain of MDCCXXXIX
 he took the fort of Porto Bello
 with six ships;

A force which was thought unequal to the
 Attempt:

For this he received

The thanks of both houses of parliament.

He subdued Chagré, and at Carthagena,
 conquered as far as naval Force
 could carry victory.

After these services he retired,
 without place or title,

From the exercise of public, to the enjoy-
 ment of private virtue.

The testimony of a good conscience
 was his reward;

The love and esteem of all good men,
 his glory.

In battle; though calm; he was active, and
 though intrepid, prudent;

Successful, yet not ostentatious,
 Ascribing the glory

to God.

In the senate he was disinterested, vigilant
 and steady.

On the xxth day of October, MDCLVII
 he died as he had lived,

The friend of man, the lover of his country,
 The father of the poor,

Aged LXXIII.

[This Month's Chronologer to be continued in our
 next.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

VIENNA March 12. The war may
 have cost us five hundred millions of
 money, and half a million of men. The
 empress queen hath issued an edict, intimat-
 ing her intention to provide settlements in the
 Banat of Temeswaer, Hungary and Transyl-
 vania for all persons who want employment;
 and in the two last mentioned countries, pro-
 fessants will be allowed the free exercise of
 their religion.

The horses belonging to the train of artill-
 ery, which are no longer necessary, will be
 distributed to the inhabitants of Bohemia,
 who have suffered by the war.

And from the same place we hear, that
 even the Prussian prisoners, who had taken
 service in the Austrian armies, have got leave
 to return home if they chuse it, which many
 of them have accordingly chosen to do. Also
 that the empress queen has borrowed twenty
 two millions of florins upon the revenues of
 Bohemia, and the other hereditary domini-
 ons in Germany, and that she is to borrow
 ten millions more upon those of Hungary.

Berlin, April 2. The king of Prussia left
 Crossen on the 30th in the morning, and ar-
 rived at his palace here the same night by
 nine of the clock; where he was received by
 the princes of the blood, foreign ministers,
 and principal nobility, assembled for that pur-
 pose.

From the same place we have many long
 accounts of his majesty's reception at his ca-
 pital, and of the measures he has taken for
 restoring happiness as well as peace to all his
 subjects. The rejoicings and illuminations at
 Berlin continued for three days after his arri-
 val; and on the 4th instant he, at eight
 o'clock at night, went through most of the
 streets in an open chariot, accompanied by
 prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to view the
 illuminations, and could not help admiring
 many of the devices invented to celebrate his
 virtues and his victories, on which occasion,
 as well as upon his arrival, he was every where
 saluted with loud and general acclamations of,
 "Long live our king and father!" To which
 his majesty most affectionately vouchsafed to
 answer, "Long live my dear subjects, my
 beloved children!" And indeed he deserved
 this reception, if what we are told from Ber-
 lin be true, that notwithstanding the heavy
 war he has been engaged in, and the glori-
 ous end he has put to it, he has not loaded
 his subjects with any new tax, nor contract-
 ed any new debt. Besides, in the short in-
 terval since the return of peace, and before his
 return to his capital, he had published a ge-
 neral amnesty in favour not only of deserters,
 but of those young fellows who had left their
 native country for fear of being pressed, pro-
 vided they return in three months; and also
 a general pardon to all his subjects, who had
 been either disgraced or exiled, except only
 the baron Warckotsch, who had formed a plot
 to deliver him up to the queen of Hungary:
 He had by another proclamation given free-
 dom to all the peasants in Silesia and Pome-
 rania, all of whom were before in the same
 condition with those we of old called villains
 regardant, that is to say, they were in effect
 slaves of the lord of the manor, and were
 bought and sold with the manor, from whence
 neither they, nor their posterity, could ever
 depart without the leave of, or being made
 free by, their lord. And he had made sever-
 al

ral generous donations for the relief of the poor in those parts of his dominions that had suffered during the war by the inroads of the enemy.

Hanover, March 18. M. de Bessel is arrived here, charged with a commission, to settle with our regency the claims made by the inhabitants of Cleves, Guelders, Muers, and Mark, for forage and other things furnished to the allied army, in 1758, before and after the battle of Crevelt. It is said their claims amount to 250,000 florins.

Mr. Hopfgarten, privy counsellor to the king of Poland, is returned to Dresden. He came here to settle some difficulties that had arisen, touching the revenue of the country of Mansfeldt, on which our government has a mortgage for a considerable sum.

From the same place they write, that the king has exempted the inhabitants of the principalities of Gottingen and Grubenhagen, and the county of Sternberg, and of several bailiwicks, who were the chief sufferers by the war, from all taxes for three years; and is moreover to furnish them gratis with materials for rebuilding such houses as were destroyed by the enemy.

Hamburg, April 8. It is said, that Germany never abounded so much with gold and silver specie as is found in it now: The immense sums, which France and England have poured into the empire have not yet found the way out of it; and if they are properly distributed, a happy circulation, during the public tranquillity, will soon place them to better advantage.

Landwehshagen, March 18. Last week six waggons with money passed through here, going from Hamburg to Cassel. It is said that part of this money will be given, by the landgrave, to such of his subjects as have suffered most by the war, and part lent to them without interest.

Hague, April 1. The highest commendations are given by every one to the behaviour both of the officers and private men of his Britannick majesty's troops in their passage through this country, the most exact discipline having been observed

during their whole march, by the several corps, insomuch that there has not been a single complaint of any irregularity whatsoever, from the time of their entrance upon the territory of the states, to their embarkation at Williamstadt.

Hague, April 12. M. Prevôt who is charged with the care of the affairs of France at this court, has made the same declaration to the States General, which the duke de Praslin made to our ambassadors at Paris; namely, "That the most christian king, from friendship to the republic, had permitted the free importation of herrings into his ports, by Dutch merchants; but that in consequence of certain arrangements with England, his majesty revoked this grant." This declaration made the deeper impression, as M. Prevôt at the same time signified, that the king, his master, expected that the States General would give orders for delivering up to the king of England, the two forts in Sumatra, which the count d'Estaing put our troops in possession of.

Madrid, March 25. This morning colonel Don Edward Wall arrived at court, being dispatched by Don Pedro Cevallos, governor of Buenos Ayres, with the agreeable news of the conquest of the colony of St. Sacramento, or Nova Colonia, belonging to the Portuguese. The colonel was immediately admitted to an audience of the king, who was desirous of having from his mouth the particulars of the expedition and siege, and the state of the troops in that part of the world.

As soon as the governor of Buenos Ayres learned that war was declared between Spain and Portugal, he determined to attack that colony. He laid siege to the place in the beginning of November. On the 13 of December there were two practicable breaches, and Don Pedro Cevallos was preparing to give the assault, when the Portuguese governor asked to capitulate. The garrison obtained the honours of war. In the place was found a numerous artillery, and a great quantity of stores. The number of Spaniards killed and wounded in this expedition amounts only to 200.

Our kind Readers and Correspondents will perceive that the extraordinary length of the Accounts of the Reduction of Manila, &c. which (according to the Method we have observed through the course of the late war) we have given without abridgment, and many other important events, that our very extensive and useful plan obliged us to record this Month, have constrained us to omit some particulars; but C. D. curious Observations, which we hope he will continue; the Plan of Music; Mr. B. correction; a Description of the Phillippine Islands, &c. &c. will be inserted in the next; as likewise the Lists of Marriages, Births, Deaths, Promotions, and Bankrupts; the Catalogue of Books, Monthly Bill of Mortality, Course of Exchange, &c. &c. Mr. Lyon's letter will be made a proper use of. The piece from Oxoniensis is received.

In our Appendix for 1762, in Mr. Hemingway's question, line 2, p. 702, read 1000 East miles.